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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Manchukuo Is a Costly Prize

Spain Plans Aerial Armada

Sweden Pictures Ivar Kreuger

Chile Revolutes Once More

Liberia Must End Slavery

Gandhi Gets New Teeth, but—

Sea Flying No Family Affair

MANCHUKUO, on the eve of its recognition as a state by Japan, is found by a Monitor correspondent to be Japan's dearest bargain. Ruled nominally by a dethroned Manchu emperor, it has no supporting substantial citizenry. Its 30,000,000 population feel it only in the deeper digging in of the Japanese. What it does is to emphasize the careful planning of Japan in providing for its own expansion and setting up a buffer against Russia. With many of its Manchurian hopes failing and all of them costing far more than anticipated, Japan is seen through the evidence as having made its decision—It will hold onto Manchuria at any cost.

¶ Spain plans another Spanish Armada—this time of the air. Premier Manuel Azana asks the Cabinet to create a Bureau of Air Knowledge under his immediate supervision. His broad plans include the development of civil as much as military aviation. He points out that Spain has a long coastline, that it is a frontier of Europe, and that it should not be without adequate protection. Spain will hardly be accused of warlike scheming—having been the first state, in its new Constitution, officially to ban war.

¶ Sweden is told that Ivar Kreuger, late "match king," was no good man gone wrong. Administrators of the Kreuger & Toll bankruptcy, analyzing his gigantic frauds, find his genius was never of business but only of crime. He was a super falsifier and pretender. He aspired to be nothing else. Millions invested their savings with him, great banks accepted his word, governments granted him extraordinary favors. He initiated but could not halt the falsities that devoured his followers—In the end they as impartially devoured him.

¶ Chile experiences another governmental turnover without bloodshed. Just as Carlos Davila and his followers ousted President Juan Esteban Montero in June, so Provisional President Davila and his Cabinet are ousted by a junta of military and naval leaders, headed by Gen. Bartolome Blanche. Early elections are promised the people. President Davila had initiated the most drastic Socialist measures ever proposed in South America, but the new revolutionists weren't satisfied—Davila, they state, wasn't sufficiently Socialistic to suit them,

¶ Japanese Foreign Minister Uchida clears the National City Bank of wrongfully taking photographs in Osaka, but will not publish the absolving statement in Japan. The official spokesman says that in spite of Ambassador Grew's protest, the aroused public will be allowed to believe the pictures snapped for a booklet were for American military use. Such stories make army appropriations easier to secure from the Diet. And increasingly a certain curious motto appears to prevail among statesmen—I know and you know, but why puzzle the dear people with things they don't wish to understand?

¶ Liberia accepts with reservations the League of Nations plan for its reorganization. Acceptance by the United States of these reservations must be secured before a set of special officials can take over the country. Liberia is a lesson in human ingratitude. It is a republic set up by the United States for black men it had freed as slaves, and black men have brought it to the verge of ruin—through pitiless enslavement of their own kind.

¶ Mahatma Gandhi sets the world to talking about him again in a day. None doubts his sincerity in saying he will "fast unto death" as a protest against the British giving India's "untouchables" a separate instead of joint electorate. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of the depressed classes, wants no change; London expects none. But humor lightens the situation. Friends rush to Poona prison to see the starving Gandhi—and find him being fitted to nice new false teeth.

¶ The world sees wireless and the fine courage of trawler seamen work the rescue of the flying Hutchinsons. The parents, two little daughters and crew of four, who were flying the north Atlantic eastward by the "land route," are found on the icy Greenland coast. The great plane, caught in a blizzard, is a wreck, the Hutchinsons' ambition to be the first family to fly the Atlantic turns out a dream, the Greenland Government says its advance warnings should have been heeded. Millions are happy over the safety of the Hutchinsons, but—Flying the north Atlantic just isn't as yet a defendable family affair.

English Traders Try To End Mill Retailing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ashton-Under-Lyne, Eng.

THE Chamber of Commerce here is approaching cotton mill employers with a view to ending the practice of retail trading in mills in the Ashton district.

Trading in chocolates, biscuits and other commodities has developed so greatly in the mills that the chamber has been prompted to take action.

Hoover Acts To Simplify Government

Starts Wheels for Vital Reorganizing of Federal Machine

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—President Hoover put under way the machinery for reorganizing the Federal Government in the interest of economy yesterday by ordering the Director of the Budget to set up a staff to undertake the preliminary work.

The action is taken pursuant to the terms of the economy bill passed at the last session of Congress. No factual estimate has been made of the economies under this measure but it is expected that the merging of overlapping services and elimination of obsolescent bureaus will reduce the cost by possibly $30,000,000.

Reorganization by executive order was the President's own plan as opposed to the proposition of the Democratic-controlled House Economy Committee to undertake the same work by congressional act. In announcing his order the President said:

Hoover Cites Authority

"Upon my recommendation, the Congress at its session gave to the President authority to reorganize the executive branches of the Government by regrouping, consolidating and reducing the number of bureaus and commissions, eliminating overlap and duplication of effort in order to bring about large economies.

"Under the provisions of the law, the President is to issue executive orders covering such changes and these orders are to be transmitted to Congress, to become effective after 60 calendar days should Congress not disapprove of them.

"The law creating the bureau of the budget provides that that bureau, on direction of the President, shall make detailed studies for purposes of determining changes in the executive organization.

"I have today directed that the director of the budget shall set up the staff to make the necessary detailed investigations and prepare executive orders for reorganization of the whole structure of the Federal Government.

"These orders covering the entire executive establishments will be completed and presented to the Congress immediately on its convening in December."

Already Under Way

The process of government reorganization agitated for the past 30 years has already been started. The bureau of navigation and the steamboat inspection service have been merged and the radio division of the Department of Commerce has been absorbed by the Federal Radio Commission, under specific provisions of the economy bill.

The President has always had power to consolidate or eliminate bureaus set up by executive order. Reorganization in this respect can go ahead without authorization or approval of Congress. The economy bill provided for extending his authority over other organizations set up by statute. In such cases, however, the proposed change must lie before Congress for 60 days. If adverse action is not taken it then becomes law.

Total savings from the entire economy bill were originally estimated at $150,000,000. Of this $100,000,000 was to come from salary cuts. No estimate was assigned to the reorganization feature.

This action, however, adds one more stone in the structure of government economy being worked out diligently here by the Administration. It follows a recent order from the President to departmental heads calling on them for a reduction of $500,000,000 in the budget for the fiscal year 1934.

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THINGS PRESENT

Everyone is talking about the political upset in Maine. What does it portend? "What Does Maine Mean?" on the Editorial page throws a little light on the situation.

Women who yearn to do things will find an idea or two in "Work on a Small Town Paper" and in "Baked Bean Business" on the Women's Enterprise and Fashions page.

Well, well! Our good friend Roger P. Scroggins has turned school-teacher. And wouldn't youngsters like to attend a school where refreshments are served! Daily Features page.

Today your friend who is studying Swedish, or your Swedish friend who is studying English, has an article and its translation to help him in his study. On the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Why did the Volstead Act adopt one-half of one per cent alcohol as the dividing line between non-intoxicating and intoxicating liquor? Professor Carver will tell you tomorrow in his "Prohibition Facts."

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and the weekly feature "Scouting the World Around."

New Line of Attack Needed On Wets, Dr. Poling Asserts

Must Meet Challenge in Both Party Platforms, He Says, Stressing Object Is to Ban Liquor, Not Merely to Maintain a Law

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The drys must meet the challenge of wet declarations in Republican and Democratic political platforms by working out a new, constructive program that faces squarely the actual issues of the fight against intoxicating liquor and maps out methods of attack that will go on after the November elections, according to Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of Allied Forces for Prohibition.

With the recent upswing toward better economic conditions, sentiment throughout this country generally is stronger for "those high ideals that the Eighteenth Amendment represents," Dr. Poling said in an interview to The Christian Science Monitor.

Emphasizing that "new occasions teach new duties," Dr. Poling declared that existing sentiment in both political parties for repeal or resubmission brought to the fore the necessity for remembering that the drys' objective is to ban liquor and not merely to maintain a law.

"The Eighteenth Amendment was not an end in itself," Dr. Poling continued. "We fought for and secured it because we battled for the destruction of the liquor traffic and the solution of the liquor problem. We fight to maintain it now in the same spirit and with the same purpose.

"We shall be short-sighted and our efforts very largely futile if we allow the opposition to maneuver us into the position of staking all on any law. Beyond this, we must face the unpleasant fact that the President is right when he talks about the new liquor problem that has to do with speakeasies, racketeers, selective nullification and limited secession, in recognizing the withdrawal of great states when he would summon them to assume again their responsibility for the enforcement of the law.

"I do not commit myself either to the principle of modification or to any proposal for modification. But we must recognize that we are facing new occasions and we must be ready to become their masters.

"The drys face, as never before, the need for a constructive program—a program that will go on after the November elections. It must be more than negative. It must be more than a defense of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. New occasions do teach new duties and

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MAINE RESULTS STIR G. O. P. TO FRESH EFFORTS

Party Has 'Strong Case and Right Cause,' Hoover Tells Sanders

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Warned by President Hoover that the result of the Maine election "imposes need for renewed and stronger effort," the Republican Party is ready to redouble its energies in presenting to the nation the merits of the President's reconstruction program.

Possibility that the defeat in Maine will in the end react to the advantage of the party by destroying overconfidence and keying the campaign organization up to a higher degree of efficiency was seen in White House and political circles generally today as the first surprise of the results of the election wore off.

Instead of expressing disappointment, several members of the White House staff obviously felt that nothing better could have happened for the Republican chances in November.

It is admitted that several factors such as the rising stock market had lulled party strategists into a false sense of security. That is wiped out completely. There is now full recognition of the strenuous task ahead if the G. O. P. is to hold the White House for the next four years.

More Aggressive Drive

It means a more aggressive campaign and better coöperation within the organization; it probably means a far more active part in the campaign by President Hoover, including more than the three or four speeches originally expected of him. And more than all else, it is almost certain to mean more funds with which to run the party machine.

"Our fight is a hard one; but we have a strong case and a right

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Plea Made to Cut School Cost Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 14—In the midst of the country-wide clamor for reduction of governmental costs, the educational system must be considered a preferred creditor if society is not to lose ground, Dr. George W. Rightmire, president of Ohio State University, warned the twenty-fifth anniversary conference of the National Tax Association here.

Holding that it is "inevitable that the costs of government should be reduced," Dr. Rightmire urged that reductions fall more heavily upon nonproductive functions of government. Whether we face a future of prosperity or economic confusion, he declared, the country will need the product of the schools, "the trained hand, the cultivated mind, the ability which comes from education."

Rebel President Resigns in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 14 (AP)—Gen. Bartolome Blanche, installed yesterday as acting President of Chile, submitted his resignation today.

The presidential palace from which Provisional President Carlos Davila was ousted to make way for General Blanche, was left in the hands of under officials.

Col. Arturo Merino Benitez, chief of the air service and leader of the movement which ousted Davila, fled the city and barricaded himself at the El Bosque airport.

A committee of army leaders gathered hastily in an effort to stabilize the situation, but it appeared that Davila might try to regain power. Meantime the city remained quiet.

VON HINDENBURG PLACES WEIGHT BEHIND CABINET

Parties Talk of Truce to Restrict Election Costs by Short Campaign

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 14—President von Hindenburg today refused to take any cognizance of the Reichstag's action at Monday's abortive session, thus making clear that the nonconfidence vote against the von Papen Cabinet is to be without any legal effect.

The President's action also ends the "battle of letters" between Capt. Hermann Goering, the Fascist President of the Reichstag, Herr Franz von Papen, the Chancellor, and President von Hindenburg in which Captain Goering impugned the constitutionality of the Reichstag's dissolution.

Herr Meisener, President von Hindenburg's secretary, wrote the eighth letter in this exchange, setting out the President's opinion that the Reichstag was constitutionally dissolved before the motions of nonconfidence and cancellation of urgency decrees were voted. Thus the President again placed the weight of his authority behind the von Papen Cabinet.

With the Junker Cabinet safe in the saddle, political parties will have to consider the election which under the Constitution has to be held by early November. Four major elections already this year have depleted party funds, so campaigning will prove difficult.

Already there is talk of a possible political truce to confine actual campaigning to a brief period before the election. The Government, although intimating it will not violate the Constitution by delaying elections, has not yet announced when they will be held.

Instead the Government is turning its attention to the joint problem of the unemployed and finding occupation for youths who now have little to do except join private political armies.

President von Hindenburg in a letter to Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, Minister of the Interior, today instructed him to take steps to aid the physical training of German youth. This is understood to mean the establishment of a number of camps throughout the country. The training, however, is expected to be of a typically "forest and open field" character, not unlike that utilized in the German system of training soldiers. Thus the step is interpreted in some circles in relation to Germany's efforts to strengthen the army, a focal point in the recent exchange of Franco-German arms memoranda.

Although as a mark of German displeasure at the French attitude it is believed that it has been definitely decided that the Reich will not participate in the bureau meeting of the Disarmament Conference on Sept. 21, it is understood that Germany is not yet planning to carry out its threat to retire from the League of Nations.

No official announcement has been made, but it is known on high authority that Germany is continuing plans to send Baron Constantin von Neurath at the head of the German delegation to the League Assembly Sept. 26.

OTTAWA PARLIAMENT TO CONVENE OCT. 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 — Parliament has been called for Oct. 6, the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, announced yesterday.

The meeting is to be next month, instead of February, as usual, to act on ratification of the Imperial Economic Conference trade agreements. Action probably will be at the same time at Westminster and Ottawa.

GANDHI'S THREAT FAILS TO SHAKE BRITISH POLICY

Electorates for Depressed Classes to Be Kept in Lieu of Better Plan

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 14—The British Government will not repeal its policy of giving special representation to the depressed classes in India despite Mahatma Gandhi's threat to "fast unto death." This was made clear in an announcement issued here yesterday when the Government released the correspondence that has been taking place between Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, in connection with the Government's communal award.

The only basis on which the Government will alter its communal award is emphasized by the Prime Minister, who states when all of the communities of India are agreed on an alternative scheme the British Government will withdraw its solution in favor of a unanimous Indian proposal.

The correspondence reveals that on March 11 Mr. Gandhi informed Sir Samuel Hoare that he would carry out to the letter the statement he made at the Round Table Conference that he would "resist with my life the grant of separate electorates to the depressed classes." His statement was made at the London conference after Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, spokesman for the depressed classes, had demanded separate electorates and linked the group he represented with other minorities in India who demanded this form of electoral protection.

Moreover, the Gandhi statement was made after the Mahatma had admitted he had "failed terribly" to obtain a solution for the communal problem—a failure which finally resulted in the onus for a settlement being placed on the British Government.

The correspondence reveals that Mr. Gandhi, on his return to India, intended to mobilize opinion in favor of retaining the depressed classes within the fold of Hindu electorates. His imprisonment, however, made this course impossible.

Consequently the Government's announcement that the depressed classes will have special representation while remaining with the Hin-

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

50—Was It Necessary for the Volstead Law to Define Intoxicating Liquor as Liquor Containing a Very Low Percentage of Alcohol?

To begin with, it was necessary to name some percentage in order that everyone might know exactly what the law permitted and what it forbade. Really, no one cares whether the percentage named was one-half of 1 per cent, 1 per cent, 1½ per cent, or even 2 per cent, though certain wets have raised a dreadful clamor about the one-half of 1 per cent rule. They who pretend to be dissatisfied with a percentage of one-half of 1 per cent would be no better satisfied with any other percentage which was clearly and indisputably non-intoxicating.

It is important that the percentage named should be low enough to be well on the safe side, that is, low enough to exclude all intoxicating liquors of whatever description. When the alcoholic content of any liquor gets much above 2 per cent, it begins to approach the point where it is intoxicating for some persons under some circumstances, though not for other persons under other circumstances. Three pints of 2 per cent beer contain as much alcohol as one pint of 6 per cent beer. That much alcohol, taken on an empty stomach by a nervous, hungry and tired person, might easily incapacitate him for certain tasks, such as driving an automobile in crowded traffic.

Whether that fact makes it intoxicating or not, opens up several disputed questions. One such question is: What constitutes intoxication? Another is: Must liquor be intoxicating for everybody before it can be called intoxicating, or is the fact that it will intoxicate some persons a valid reason for calling it intoxicating?

This would raise endless disputes. Since no one cares for 2 per cent beer anyway, why waste time arguing over difficult questions when their answers would not be worth anything even if they could be found? The only thing to do is to name an alcoholic content which is clearly and indisputably non-intoxicating, and let it go at that. If it would settle anything, that is, if wets would say that they would be satisfied with 2 per cent liquor, or any other non-intoxicating kind, and stop their clamor, most drys would gladly agree to the change. But no wet will publicly say that, so what is the use of harping on the one-half of 1 per cent rule?

Lack of Support by Chinese Blow to Manchukuo Plan

Future of 'Puppet State' Still Doubtful Owing to Unreliability of Officials—Question of Outright Annexation Mooted

This is the second of four articles describing the present position in Manchuria, one year after the Japanese began a new military adventure with the occupation of Mukden.

By DOROTHY GOULD

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchukuo — Less than a year ago this town was known as Changchun, Manchuria, a rather sleepy little town important only as a railway junction, terminus of the Chinese-Eastern, South Manchuria and Kirin-Changchun railways. Today an extraordinary mixed group of Orientals is attempting to make it the capital of a new state with a population of 30,000,000 people.

Within a few months Hsinking has become in fact the center of political manipulation in Manchuria, taking over this rôle from Mukden, the capital of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang. Its formerly quiet streets are thronged with Japanese, Manchus, Mongols, Chinese, Koreans, Russians and occasional Occidentals.

Here, in the old quarters of the Manchurian salt monopoly, the Manchu ex-emperor, Mr. Henry Pu Yi, and a retinue of Manchu noblemen who have remained loyal to him since he was driven from the Dragon Throne in Peking in 1912, have set up a miniature court. Pu Yi is the nominal Chief Executive of the new Republic of Manchukuo. He is, therefore, no longer an emperor, but there is little doubt that his Manchu followers and some Mongols still regard him as such.

Hsinking is the capital of the widely advertised "puppet state" of Manchukuo. The most casual visitor carries away no doubts that the state is still a "puppet." Japanese advisers provide all the force behind this Government at present. The Japanese have the final voice in any decision it may make. There is no evidence that the Japanese have succeeded, as yet, in enlisting the loyal coöperation of other "partners" in this enterprise.

I believe, after talking with Japanese advisers here and with Japanese officials in other parts of Manchuria, that they have made and are still making a sincere attempt to persuade serious-minded and

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LEGION WARNED BY BUREAU HEAD ON RELIEF COSTS

General Hines Pleads for Study of the Problem 'With an Open Mind'

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 14 (AP)—Telling his hearers that taxes represent roughly $1 for each acre of farm land in the United States, Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Federal Veterans' Bureau Administrator, counseled the American Legion today to study expenditures made for veterans' relief "with an open mind."

The major issues before the American Legion convention—a committee-favored demand for payment of the bonus and a contested proposal to censure President Hoover—neared final tests today in the annual national meeting of the service men's organization here.

The bonus resolution was to have indorsement of a majority of the legislative committee, but committeemen said this majority opposed censuring the President for the use of troops in ousting the B. E. F. from Washington. Minority reports on both issues are expected.

Resolutions denouncing cancellation of European war debts and opposing adherence of the United States to the World Court were reported favorably by the foreign relations committee.

"There is already a tendency on the part of some of our legislators who have heretofore been our most loyal defenders, to criticize further demands as unwarranted," General Hines said in his address. "Let us consider their viewpoints with an open mind and not hastily conclude that they are motivated by personal interests."

General Hines told of the growth of legislation for former service men since the World War and said that the United States was expending greater amounts for relief than

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De Valera Offers Annuities Scheme

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 14—A note from Mr. Eamon de Valera, offering to deposit land annuities with a third party, pending settlement of the dispute with Britain, is regarded here as a distinct advance on the previous attitude of the president of the Irish Free State's executive council. Hitherto he has insisted on retaining the whole sum in dispute, paying it into a suspense account at Dublin.

Receipt of the note, whose existence was revealed officially for the first time yesterday, gives the British Government an opportunity to reopen negotiations and the Monitor understands that early opportunity will be taken to draft a reply.

While Mr. de Valera still ipsists he must be unrestricted in the choice of a tribunal, and Britain is equally determined it must be drawn exclusively from the Empire, there is now better prospect of getting round this apparently insuperable difference owing to the friendly relations established at Ottawa between Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, and Mr. Sean O'Kelly, vice-president of the Free State council.

One solution which has been proposed is that Britain should no longer stress its insistence on an Empire tribunal and that in return the Free State should nominate only citizens of the Empire without giving the theoretical right to go outside of the imperial orbit.

SOUTH GETS ROAD FUNDS

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14—Forest highway work in the South can now go forward without delay, as the apportionment of $5,000,000 for such emergency work has received the approval of Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, the department has announced

JAPANESE AVOID TERM TREATY IN MANCHU ACCORD

Designation as a Protocol Obviates Notification to Great Powers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 14—Japan will formally recognize Manchukuo at 11.30 a. m. tomorrow (Tokyo time) and simultaneously the Foreign Office here will publish the English text of the "protocol" which will contain approximately 200 words with an accompanying statement from the Foreign Minister, Count Yasuya Uchida. The text of the agreement with Japan calls it a protocol, not a treaty, and it will not be communicated to Washington, London, Paris and Berlin as planned because of Count Uchida's personal objections. Likewise it will not be filed at Geneva at present.

A spokesman admitted that calling the agreement a protocol had little meaning. He said additional agreements covering defense and commerce will be ready for signing later but will not be published. Asked about reports that China is planning an effort to invoke the Nine Power treaty he refused to comment. However there is considerable apprehension that this will be done.

Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, in charge of all Japanese agencies in Manchuria, arrived at Changchun today. He greeted Manchukuo leaders and completed arrangements for signing the agreement. It is understood that Manchukuo will be represented by Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu, President of the State Council.

The spokesman said Count Uchida's statement absolving the National City Bank of blame in connection with the press campaign against photographic espionage will not be published in Japan despite the request of the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, since the Japanese press campaign against the bank is similar to attacks on Japan in the American press for which the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson never published any domestic denial. Another chapter in the affair here has been added by an altercation between a Nationalist agitator and one of the bank's employees at Osaka.

The first secretary of the United States Embassy, Mr. Erle R. Dickover, visited the Foreign Office, denying reports in the vernacular press that Americans are leasing land in Kamchatka to construct airports, from which it would be possible to raid Japan.

Foreign military attachés are still receiving reports of widespread military preparations by Japan, but they are probably explained by fears of new troubles with China, also by the fact that the army now finds itself able to demand the most extensive appropriations which enable it to make military purchases, including tanks, which long have been desired.

ALIENS OWN MOST HOMES IN NEWARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 14—The alien white population of this city owns more homes than the natives, according to figures just made public here. In 1930, the report shows, a total of 15,867 alien white families in Newark owned their own homes, as against homes owned by 10,369 native white families. Among the Negro population, 492 owned their own homes.

Rent payers during the same period included 35,085 native white families, 32,691 alien white families, and 9010 Negro families.

In the favorite rental group of $30 to $40, this constituting 41.2 per cent of the 76,974 renters in the city during the period, there were 14,701 native white families, 13,703 alien white families, and 3290 Negro families. Most of the Negro families, a total of 3796, were in the $20 to $29 rental group

ROOSEVELT OFFERS AID TO FARMER

Outlines Six-Fold Plan of Relief in Opening Speech at Topeka

SAYS DETAILS NEED THOUGHTFUL STUDY

Urges Soil Survey, National Land Planning and Lifting Tax Burden Off Farms

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 14—In the heart of the great wheat-growing belt, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, today delivered his first formal address on agricultural relief, demanding "the restoration of agriculture to economic equality with other industries within the United States."

"I seek," declared Governor Roosevelt amid applause, "to give to that portion of the crop consumed in the United States the benefit equivalent to a tariff sufficient to give you farmers an adequate price."

Asserting that there is no single remedy for the farmer's troubles, the speaker nevertheless cited three long-range changes which he proposed to enact if elected and then took up the difficult emergency question of how to dispose of the immediate farm surplus.

The three long-range proposals consisted of reorganizing the Department of Agriculture for a program of "national planning in agriculture," second, a program for the "planned use of the land", with a soil survey to aid in eliminating marginal farms, and third, a redistribution of taxes to lift present staggering burdens from the land.

Garner Joins Party

But it was the Governor's discussion of the existing farm surplus that drew the greatest attention from the big audience. Governor Roosevelt, in the presence of Speaker John Garner of Texas, his running mate, who joined the party at Kansas City today, attacked the Administration's alleged failure to meet the situation. He outlined in general terms his own goal of restoring the farmer to "economic equality."

Governor Roosevelt did not give details of how he proposed to attain this objective. He contented himself with listing the requisites which would go with any simple program.

The satisfactory plan, he explained, must give the farmer a "tariff benefit over world prices which is equivalent to the benefit given by the tariff to industrial products." The plan must finance itself, he added, must not cause retaliation from European customers, must make use of existing agencies, must utilize farm coöperatives, and must not be coercive.

Did Not Detail Plan

Having stated all these qualifications, the audience listened eagerly for the plan itself. But Governor Roosevelt merely stated that "in determining the details necessary to the solution of so vast a problem it goes without saying that many minds must meet and many persons must work together."

If elected, he continued, he would work with all sides to attempt to work out some plan within the limits which he had described.

Governor Roosevelt was much more specific in his criticisms of the Hoover Administration than in his proposals for an alternate solution. He attacked the Republicans in particular for their high tariff policy and for Mr. Hoover's hostility to such measures as the McNary-Haugen bill. In the course of his remarks Governor Roosevelt declared that "Farm Board speculative operations must and shall come to an end."

At another point he declared that the farmers face "the shadow of peasantry," and he added, paraphrasing Lincoln's words, "This nation cannot endure if it is half 'boom' and half 'broke.'"

Governor Woodring and other state Democratic leaders joined the parade this morning in which the two Democratic candidates were brought together.

Big Time in Missouri

Up to his arrival here today the high light of the Roosevelt trip was the big crowd and warm welcome received last night at Jefferson City, capital of Missouri, where the New York Governor arrived in the middle of the Democratic state convention.

A crowd estimated at 7000 persons covered the steps of the Capitol building as the Roosevelt party rolled up under the outdoor illumination of floodlights and a full moon. The candidate addressed the big crowd through an amplifying device. He called attention, amid a burst of applause, to the Maine victory.

"If Maine went Democratic, what will Missouri do?" he demanded and was answered by Democratic cheers.

For the most part, Governor Roosevelt has refrained from speaking at the occasional brief stops. He appears at the rear platform with members of his family and friends, and waves an informal greeting to the groups gathered below. Traveling with him are his son, Mr. James Roosevelt and wife, and his daughter, Mrs. Curtis Dall.

At St. Louis, Governor Roosevelt concluded his platform talk last

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WATER PROJECT IN CALIFORNIA GETS BIG LOAN

Federal Fund to Finance Aqueduct to Supply Thirteen Cities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—With the aid of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a dream is to come true for the residents of Los Angeles and 12 other cities of southern California. The first loan for a self-liquidating project under terms of the emergency relief bill is to go toward financing an aqueduct to bring water to the coast from the Colorado River.

Announcement was made yesterday by Mr. Harvey Couch that a decision had been reached to put $46,000,000 into the project—$20,000,000 during the first year of construction, and $20,000,000 during the second. The total project is estimated to cost $283,586,000 and to require from six to eight years for completion.

The loan will be made out of the $1,500,000,000 provided in the Emergency Employment Relief Act for use in financing self-liquidating construction projects. The R. F. C. has been swamped with literally hundreds of requests for loans for such purposes and has spent the last month diligently seeking to sort out the most deserving for immediate action. The California loan is expected to be promptly followed by many more.

Petitioners for the loan informed the director of the corporation that the work would be undertaken by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, would get under way within the next six weeks, and that at least 1000 men would be employed on the project by the end of the year.

Plans for the project contemplate building an aqueduct 239 miles long. It will tap the Colorado River at Parker, Ariz., and carry the water over mountains and deserts to the far away coast where it will serve 13 cities including Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena, Beverly Hills, Anaheim, Burbank, Compton, Glendale, San Marino, Santa Ana, Santa Monica, Torrance and Fullerton.

Meanwhile, the corporation directors listened to further representations in support of applications by New York City for financial aid on two tunnel projects. One of the tubes would carry vehicular traffic under the North River, between Thirty Eighth Street, Manhattan, and Weehawken, N. J., while the other would carry a railway from Manhattan to Staten Island. New York interests also are seeking a loan from the government agency on a slum clearance and housing program for the lower side of Manhattan.

Another substantial allotment for relief purposes was announced at the War Department in the form of $41,577,260 for flood control and river and harbor improvements. This also was done under provisions of the relief bill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON

Federal Loan Urged For St. Lawrence Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 14—The New York Bridge Commission was urged to take advantage of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's right to make loans for self-liquidating projects by citizens of this city and section who appealed for speedy action on the proposed St. Lawrence River bridge at an open hearing here yesterday. The hearing, which was held at City Hall, was attended also by representatives of Brockville, Prescott, Ottawa, Cardinal, Maitland and Iroquois, Canada.

Mr. Albert Newell, president of the local Chamber of Commerce, stressed the fact that normal tolls would retire the bonds needed to finance the span. History of the prosposal to bridge the river was given by Mr. R. F. Little, who showed that ferry traffic in Ogdensburg had increased 900 per cent and that the former bridge commission had agreed on the site at Chimney Point, near this city.

Dr. W. F. Taugher of Prescott praised the plan and said financial conditions in the Dominion were the only drawback and he believed that Canada could be approached on the project better now.

GIANT BLACKBERRIES GROWN IN ENGLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Blackberries as large as damsons have been cultivated by a firm of Bedford horticulturists and specimens of the fruit were on exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Show here.

The berry is named the "Bedford Giant," and is claimed to be the largest ever raised. The product is the result of years of experiment, and it will still be some years before the berries will be on the market on a scale that will be an economic proposition.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture on "Children," by Miss Abigail A. Eliot and Mrs. Helen Pennock Wiley, 8. (Open to public).

Brockton Fair: "Grange Day," contests and entertainment programs, day and evening, through Sept. 17.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "A Successful Calamity," 10:45 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 5:50, 8:20, 10:45 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club: Luncheon, with five-minute campaign speech by Mr. Emerson J. Coldwell, candidate for State Auditor, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

American National Retail Jewelers Association: Meeting and exhibits, Hotel Statler, all day.

Brockton Fair: "Boston Day," horse show and races, whippet racing, all day and evening, through Sept. 17.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston; Motion picture lecture, museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "A Successful Calamity," 10:45 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 5:50, 8:20, 10:45 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; musical instruments.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through Sept. 23.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Ave. at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

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LEGION WARNED BY BUREAU HEAD ON RELIEF COSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

England or France, which had larger forces in the field and a greater number of casualties.

He commented on the liberalization of benefits to include allowances for nonservice disabilities and expressed the hope that "future requests will be made with due regard for the condition of the Treasury and full consideration of the taxpayers.

"Our country's program for relief of the disabled and the dependent," he said, "already in operation, may show imperfections and inconsistencies from time to time, and may need improvement, but on the whole it should not require major legislative action resulting in increased expenditures."

The administrator asked the Legionnaires to bear in mind that Government expenditures mean more to the taxpayer this year than ever before, "not alone because of a material increase since my last report to you, but for the reason that the taxpayers' dollar at this time means much more than when legislation calling for these expenditures was placed on the statute books."

"The ability of the country to pay should influence the demands for veterans' benefits," General Hines declared. He cited salary reductions and economies in Government operations as evidence that "it is only reasonable to suppose that benefits to former service men will eventually become a subject of inquiry."

Non-Service Patients

"Since June 7, 1924," he continued, "when hospitalization was first authorized for veterans of all wars, without regard to origin of disability, approximately 60 per cent of all admissions, or 437,533 admissions, have been of the non-service connected category. On June 30, 1932, of the 43,334 patients in hospitals, 35 per cent only were World War veterans, under treatment for disabilities of service origin.

"The Adjusted Compensation Act was passed May 19, 1924. Applications were forthwith received to the number of 3,989,737 and 3,677,975 adjusted service certificates, totaling $3,648,287,632 were issued. Payment of death claims on matured certificates were $133,656,742, and adjusted service cash payments and payments to dependents total $43,743,275."

Veterans' appropriation have grown from $442,000,000 in 1923 to $927,000,000 in 1932, Mr. Hines said. He suggested appointment of a committee by the Legion to "look into the matter and present recommendations designed to eliminate unnecessary benefits and inequalities resulting from legislation affecting veterans of all wars.

"We should insist that those who suffered injury or disease be given necessary medical or domiciliary care and together with those who lost sons, husbands or fathers on whom they were dependent be compensated to the degree necessary to allow them to maintain the American standard of living," he said. "We should work for equalization of benefits to veterans of all wars. This much is equitable and just. Beyond this we begin to be recipients of generosity."

Meanwhile, replies to a telegram addressed to all presidential candidates except Hoover asking their attitude on the bonus question were being awaited at Nebraska Legion headquarters.

The only reply received so far was from Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, who said he was "opposed to general payment at this time."

A statement denouncing what he described as "rabble-rousing appeals to the galleries" in the speeches before the convention of Mr. Josephus Daniels, war-time Secretary of the Navy, and Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, has been issued by Mr. J. Francis McDermott, commander of the Omaha Legion Post. Mr. McDermott called upon the Democratic National Committee to "repudiate" the speeches.

Massachusetts, California, Washington, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Arizona won trophy cups yesterday in the annual national legion convention parade.

Washington won the silver trophy in the classification calling for more than 1000 members in parade.

The other first place trophy cup winners and their classifications were: California, between 500 and 1000; Massachusetts, more than 500; Wisconsin, less than 100; Tennessee, 50 or under, and Arizona, 25 or under.

Miss Mary A. MacDonald of Cambridge, Mass., was elected commander of the national organization of the American World War nurses it was announced yesterday. She will appoint a national secretary and national treasurer.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, with occasional showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southerly winds and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	74	Montreal	64	80
Bismarck	50	76	Nantucket	62	78
Boston	64	70	New Orleans	72	80
Buffalo	66	82	New York	66	84
Calgary	58	72	Norfolk, Va.	68	82
Charleston	72	80	North Platte	56	80
Chicago	60	78	Philadelphia	66	82
Cincinnati	66	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	104
Denver	54	78	Pittsburgh	68	86
Eastport, Me.	54	58	Portland, Me.	56	64
Hatteras	76	80	Raleigh	68	82
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Sept.13	76	..	St. Louis	66	82
			St. Paul	48	70
Helena, Mont.	56	76	Salt Lake City	58	78
Huron, S. D.	58	72	San Francisco	54	70
Jacksonville	72	80	SantaFe, N.M.	54	80
Kansas City	64	82	Seattle	58	74
Key West	84	88	Tampa	76	82
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	66	84
Memphis	70	82	Wichita, Kan.	66	80
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	52	78

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 14.
B—Maximum Sept. 13.

High Tides in Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday, 12 noon and 12:22 p. m.
Height of tides, 10 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:26 p. m.

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Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. E. G. Frazier, Pittsburgh, Penna.
John Frazier, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Katharine Koch, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. Sedwick, Buffalo, N. Y.
Etta L. Brownson, Seattle, Wash.
Nell M. Sibert, Battle Creek, Mich.
W. V. Sibert, Battle Creek, Mich.
Mrs. Pearle H. Pope, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Harry Hogan, Upper Darby, Penna.
Mrs. H. Hubbard, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel C. H. Critchley, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. George T. Ashton, Swarthmore, Penna.
George T. Ashton, Swarthmore, N. Y.
Miss Anna T. Alven, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. C. Annette Munnis, Pittsburgh, Penna.
S. W. Munnis, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. J. Grubb Alexander, North Hollywood, Calif.
William O. Milbury, Reading, Mass.
Mrs. Anna C. Tonielli, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Mary B. Rogers, Washington, D. C.

SPA CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Fifty years ago today, a young man with an idea and a little borrowed cash launched into business in Boston. The idea was to erect a restaurant in an alley used as a short cut by many business folk to a lunching place on Washington Street. Thompson's Spa today stands as a testimonial to the wisdom of its founder, Mr. Charles S. Eaton, whose three sons have continued to carry on the business with the same foresight which marked its success at the outset.

The stability of the organization is attested in the list of 37 workers who have been with the business for more than 25 years. From its small beginning, the company has grown to include eight locations serving 25,000 persons daily. Thompson was the maiden name of the founder's wife, and "spa," officials of the company explain, is the name of a town in Belgium famous for its mineral waters.

EXECUTIVES REDUCE PAY

A voluntary reduction of an additional 10 per cent in their salaries, effective Sept. 1, was made today by executives of the Boston & Maine Railroad. This, with a similar voluntary reduction which was effective Jan. 1, constitutes a 20 per cent reduction in salaries of these executives this year.

HOLYOKE TAX RATE UP

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 13 (AP)—A tax rate increase of $8.80 was announced today by the assessors. The new rate is $34.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT GAINS

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 14—Daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended Sept. 10 totaled 2,130,157 barrels, an increase of 46,653 barrels over the preceding week, according to the Oil & Gas Journal.

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Retail Conference To Hear 13 Authors

Thirteen of the 25 or more speakers that are to address the fourth annual Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, at the University Club Sept. 19-20, are authors of business books that are in the Boston Public Library, it was learned today. Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, librarian of the business branch of the library, completed a compilation today of a long list of books on shelves of the library, written by speakers at the conference.

The conference is to be attended by notables in the world of trade, coming from many parts of the United States and Canada. It is a national forum on trade problems known as the Williamstown of Merchandising, sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in coöperation with educational institutions throughout the country, business associations, trade groups, etc.

Mr. P. J. Reilly, of New York, director of the Associated Merchandising Corporation, which embraces 20 leading department stores throughout the United States, and Herrods in London, Eng., is to attend, as is Mr. Lessing Rosenwald of Philadelphia, chairman of the board of Sears Roebuck & Co.

An informal gathering of the American Marketing Society, whose members are coming to the conference, is announced today, to be held next Monday evening at the University Club. On Tuesday evening, the New England Retail Secretaries' Association are to meet at the club, following the conference, at which the major topic of discussion is to be the vendors law and how it can be enforced in cities and towns in Massachusetts.

FARMERS ADVISED TO FEED COWS WELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—"It pays to feed cows well, even if the feed costs a bit more," is a point the University of Vermont College of Agriculture is trying to get over to farmers, following a recent experiment. Comparing herds which had been nourished properly with poorly fed herds, the college found that knowledge of proper feeding determines the difference between the farmer who makes a good living and the farmer who just gets by or falls behind.

The report of the college showed that the feed cost of milk production was 15 cents per 100 pounds higher for five low-producing herds than for five high herds. The average production of the five high herds, 6736 pounds of milk per cow, was slightly higher than the average for all herds tested by the Dairy Improvement Association in the State. The amount of grain fed the five high herds was 1676 pounds, or a return of four pounds of milk to one pound of grain.

GOV. WINANT OPENS ROAD SAFETY DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14—Dissemination of highway safety education is the motivating power behind a movement here to link cities and towns of this State in a campaign against motor accidents. Steps were proposed at a meeting of the Governor's Highway Safety Committee yesterday to organize safety groups in every county under the direction of a chairman to be appointed by the local groups themselves.

As special advisers to his safety committee, Gov. John G. Winant yesterday solicited the aid of Mr. John F. Griffin, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, and Mr. John F. Sullivan, Insurance Commissioner. At the meeting, the Governor called attention to the large number of accidents which might have been avoided by the exercise of greater caution and Mr. Sullivan told how motor accidents affect insurance rates.

GRANITE STATE DIGS BIG POTATO CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14—The state-wide marketing agency known as Agricultural Service, Inc., will begin this week the delivery of the New Hampshire potato crop to 225 chain stores in New Hampshire and Vermont and bordering territory. This state's crop is the largest in years and more than 200 of the largest producers in New Hampshire have agreed to sell through a central agency. Every Farm Bureau member in the State is a member of Agricultural Service.

It is estimated that more than 200,000 bushels will be marketed through this agency and it is anticipated that the coöperative plan will prove so successful that contracts may eventually be placed with other chain store corporations. Prices will be regulated by the top prices quoted every Monday by the United States Department of Agriculture.

ENGLISH CONVICTS BUILD TIN SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELMSFORD, Eng.—Convicts at Chelmsford prison serving sentences of penal servitude have completed the building of a brick and concrete workshop in the prison grounds. They have named the building "the Chelmsford Tin Shop," and in it the prisoners will be taught useful trades in preparation for their return to civil life. The convicts will be taught by qualified instructors, and there is accommodation in the workshop for about 70 men.

Cooking pans, dustbins and other tin and enamel goods will be made in the workshop and sent out for use in prisons and in various Government departments.

JUSTICE STONE RESIGNS OFFICE

Justice Arthur P. Stone of Belmont and member of the appellate division of district courts resigned today.

Early in August a finding was made against him of misappropriation from the estate of Dr. Genevieve Clark of Cambridge.

NAVAL INSPECTION PLANNED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The naval reserve inspection board announced today it would make an inspection tour into Massachusetts, Maine and New Jersey this month. The board will visit Portland Sept. 26; Lynn, Sept. 27; Worcester, Sept. 28; Springfield, Sept. 29, and Hoboken Sept. 30. The board will be in charge of Capt. Alexander Sharp.

PENNSYLVANIA CRUDE CUT

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 14—South Penn Oil Company has reduced Pennsylvania grade crude oil 15 cents a barrel. Tide Water Pipe Company also made similar 15-cent reduction in the Bradford district to $1.87.

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Spain Weathers Political Gale

* * *

Slackened Control Over Opinion Advised; Generals, However, Learn Their Limitations

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Although the recent rising in Spain has happily failed, as it was bound to do, it should not be ignored. For it is a symptom of a dissatisfaction which many Spaniards who are by no means Royalist are beginning to feel with the actual working of the Republican régime.

"Oh how beautiful was the Republic—under the Empire!" is a French saying which well expresses the disappointment that usually follows the realization of a political aspiration. While the Dictatorship existed, the Spanish yearned for liberty. They believed they had achieved it when the Monarchy fell. But not only did the old problems remain—though many admirable reforms have in fact been made—it likewise soon became apparent that a Strong Hand was still necessary in the government of the country.

The alternatives were laxity, which might easily led to chaos; or discipline which might easily arouse protests. Of the two alternatives Señor Manuel Azana, the Prime Minister, was undoubtedly right in choosing the second. He declared that he would not allow authority to suffer. That promise he has fulfilled. The question that arises in many minds is whether he has not fulfilled it too well.

* * *

The case against the present government is expressed with moderation by the able Madrid correspondent of The Times of London. "For the Republican Government to have made itself indisputably worthy of respect, one thing was necessary—namely, that when the Constitution was voted last December, it should have been brought at once into force, without the amputation of essential liberties by the Law of Defense of the Republic. So long as that law is in force, authorizing arbitrary action, the virtues of the Constitution cannot have free play, and wide sections of the nation, subjected to the rigors of the law as interpreted by partisans, will lack enthusiasm for a republic that fears to allow all Spanish citizens alike to enjoy the liberties embodied in the fundamental code."

The President, Señor Alcala Zamora, himself favored a conservative republic, and some of his colleagues, who had insisted on the need for full freedom, did not contemplate that when the Constitution was passed and the republic firmly established there should be any restriction on the frank expression of opinion of the various kinds of Republicans. There are obviously many kinds of Republicans as there are many kinds of Monarchists; and there is bound to be, sooner or later, a serious reaction if all these Republicans are to be forced into the same mold.

* * *

The Constitution has an article which states that everybody can utter freely his ideas and make them known without censorship. Books and newspapers can only be seized by order of magistrate. A sentence in a court of law is necessary to suspend a newspaper.

But, in fact, under the law of exception, meetings of the Accion Popular and the Agrarian Party have been consistently prohibited, and newspapers have been suspended and editors summoned before military courts. It is difficult to determine whether these particular actions are justified by necessity, but it is clear that they can be exploited precisely as the censorship of the dictatorship was exploited.

The danger is that Conservative Republicans, inadequately represented in the Cortes, and considering themselves oppressed, shall be driven into the arms of the Monarchists. The Roman Catholic Church—however much particular followers might be suspected—accepted the Republic, and promised loyal cooperation in civil and public life. It would have been wise to encourage it to remain on the Republican side, and certainly to tolerate criticisms which were not subversive. Yet loyal Roman Catholics were treated as though they were enemies, and their newspapers, which had been careful to support the régime, though expressing their opinion of the debates in the Cortes and of governmental measures—were suspended on any provocation, together with Socialist and other opposition newspapers.

The revolt was hardly to be described as Monarchist; it was merely a foolish continuance of the obsolete method of military pronunciamientos. It need not be taken seriously, and its complete fiasco should teach generals that they can no longer upset governments as in the old days. But the Government would be well advised to slacken its control of opinion, and not to delay the elections too long.

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Filene's Clothes Institute Auditorium, Fifth Floor of the Franklin, Hawley Street Building

FORMER MAKER OF LIQUOR ACTS AGAINST SALOON

Representative Hull Warns Against Its Return for G. O. P.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—The unusual sight of a former distiller telling the foreign-born that the saloon must not be allowed to return is observable at Republican national headquarters here.

Representative William E. Hull (R.) of Illinois is director of the foreign language division in the Republicans' western campaign organization. For 28 years he made liquor for the wholesale trade when Peoria was the biggest whisky-producing city in the world.

Mr. Hull's job is to win the immigrant vote for the Republican ticket. The liquor question is always a principal political issue among many of the foreign born. Consequently, he talks more on prohibition than does anybody else at Chicago headquarters.

Mr. Hull declares that from his own personal experience with the liquor business he is convinced the saloon should not be allowed to return. And more than that, he tells the wets, it appears impossible that prohibition can ever be repealed unless the saloon's return is forbidden.

Inconsistency of Democrats

"The inconsistency of the Democratic Party which promises in its platform the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is shown," he declared, "when we are reminded that the Democratic South, which controls the Democratic Party, and which is dry, will prevent repeal."

The reason he is personally against the saloon's comeback, he says, is its character. "From my long inside association with the liquor business I believe I know more than any other man in Congress about the liquor trade," he commented. "I think that national prohibition must be modified. I stand entirely for a change.

"But the saloon, from my experience, was generally an evil influence in the community. If it had been allowed to return it would be worse than before prohibition. This is because of the type of men who are running the liquor business today.

"No matter how strongly any one may want prohibition repealed, the dry states are sufficient in number to block it. The only way the wets can get what they want is by compromise.

Safety for Dry States

"The dry states must be guaranteed against the return of the saloon in the nation and against the shipment of liquor from wet states into dry states. The wet states must be allowed their liquor, to be sold through agencies other than the saloon. There are various ways of doing this. My own idea is a system like the Swedish.

"Some method or other of allowing the states that are wet to have liquor without the saloon is the only plan, I believe, which can be adopted. There are 13 states in the Union, including 12 southern states and Oklahoma, that will not, in my judgment, vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"However, I think that if these states can be convinced the Eighteenth Amendment can be amended in such a manner so as to prevent the return of the saloon and allow the Federal Government to control the shipment of liquor from the wet states to the dry states, so that those who want to remain dry could remain dry under the protection of the Government it is reasonable to suppose that some of these states, at least, would be willing to accept a modification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The facts are that the Democratic Party cannot carry out its platform because the Senators and Representatives south of the Mason-Dixon line, and also Oklahoma, and they are nearly all Democrats, will not vote for Governor Roosevelt's adopted platform."

Drys Need New Plan Of Attack, Poling Says

(Continued from Page 1)

this next Congress will usher in new occasions. These the drys must face squarely or go into a debacle."

Discussing the immediate political policy which the drys should adopt, Dr. Poling said it was of the utmost importance that they unite in support of congressional candidates, either Republicans or Democrats, who will best serve the dry cause. Dry support should be thrown to candidates not only of the two major parties, but to independents and others on a third ticket whose characters, public record and public utterances have shown them to be favorable to the dry cause, he said.

Thinks Position Safe

"If we attempt to standardize our campaign and insist upon candidates signing upon the dotted line, we shall, in my opinion, defeat some of our best men and jeopardize the next Congress," he continued.

"Every campaign is a law unto itself. Each campaign must be decided upon its individual merits. On this basis, I believe we can more than hold our own in the next Congress. It is to the advantage of the drys that the wets must, in any case, elect at least a majority in order to have their views prevail. To submit repeal, they must elect two-thirds. I do not believe they can do it.

"The tide which has been running against us has turned and is now beginning to run with us. I refer particularly to the depression. That has been the most powerful argument of the wets. By the same sign, business and economic recoveries will be an asset to the drys. To me, the situation in the country generally from the standpoint of those high ideals that the Eighteenth Amendment represents is decidedly better.

"The opposition is becoming disillusioned. Repeal is not at all the quick and easy matter that it seemed to be even two months ago. With disgust and even with resentment wet leaders generally consider that, at the earliest, five years will be required to secure favorable action.

"Getting the thirsty their beer by Christmas was a shibboleth in June. It is hardly a whisper now."

'Poison Liquor' Found Long Before Dry Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—So-called "poison liquor" is not a product of prohibition but was sold when saloons were legal, declares the National W. C. T. U., which has found, in a search through old magazine files, that certain evils charged to the Eighteenth Amendment had their origin long before the dry era.

Thirty years ago, in August, 1902, the Union Signal, W. C. T. U. organ, reported the poison liquor situation in Chicago as follows:

"Forty-one cases of delirium tremens at one time in the city workhouse in Chicago proves sufficiently startling to demand an official investigation. One of the physicians visited a liquor den of the vicinity and purchased something which went by the name of 'Bourbon.'

"He did not venture to experiment on his own stomach, but poured some of the liquor on a piece of raw beef. Immediately the meat turned black. The concoction was next tried on the top of a varnished desk, and the varnish soon softened. The physician declared the stuff rank poison."

Disproving the claim that "prohibition made women drink," the W. C. T. U. quotes another paragraph from its organ in November of the same year. It read:

"The recent order of Inspector Shea of Chicago barring women from the saloons of a certain district of the West Side has caused consternation in the saloon ranks, where, it is declared, without the presence of women patrons saloons 'could not afford to remain open a week.'"

Countering the wet economic arguments for the return of the saloon, the W. C. T. U. quotes again from its organ which in turn quoted the Chicago Journal of 1902 to the effect that there were "6000 saloons doing a thriving business in Chicago who do not contribute a cent toward the county in the way of taxes. They are not included in the assessor's returns. . . .

"The reason for this nonassessment, which means loss of thousands of dollars which are rightfully due the county, is that almost all the saloons are either heavily mortgaged to the brewers or are owned by them outright. The saloon keepers claim, therefore, that as they do not own the barrooms they are exempt from taxation. In turn the brewers say their assessments really include the saloons held or controlled by them, a fact which, it is claimed, has never been conclusively proved."

Wild Ponies of Dartmoor Snort at Horseless Rivals

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Topical Press, London

SHAGGY-COATED ANIMALS LEND GLAMOUR TO PICTURESQUE REGION

Tourists in England See Herds Capering Among the Heath or Running Over the Hills. Curiosity Brings the Ponies Down to the Highways Where They Nonchalantly Pad Along.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, Devon, Eng.—Sturdy wild ponies which roam the wastes of Dartmoor tend to give this picturesque region of England a novel glamour.

Frequently, herds of ponies make their way down from the tors to the lower reaches of the moor, and the char-à-bancs tourist may see groups of the shaggy-coated animals padding along the highways which bear an ever-increasing traffic.

Between Roborough and Yelverton, two picturesque communities of the moor, these ponies are frequently glimpsed, kicking their heels among the heath or careering over the windy, upland reaches of the hills.

Grape Juice Treat For Youth of Bière

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIÈRE, (Vaud) Switz. — A novel method of initiating Switzerland's children into the delights of nonintoxicating beverages was recently adopted by M. Jules Jotterand, who, sometime ago, set up a small nonalcoholic restaurant for the benefit of the soldiers quartered at the barracks here. M. Jotterand took the opportunity of a recent public holiday to send round a general invitation to the children of Bière to free drinks of grape juice.

The school authorities were approached and readily gave their consent. Then all the children came, in charge of their teachers, and partook of cakes and grape juice, singing songs and generally making merry, afterward going out to see the bonfires customary on this holiday.

On another occasion M. Jotterand invited the 500 young men who were at the barracks for military training to partake of his grape juice and the experiment evidently proved entirely satisfactory to the youthful guests. M. Jotterand is receiving full coöperation from the temperance advocates in the vicinity.

Intercontinental Flight Route Has Radio Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Completing the protection of the route of the longest over-water flight on any airline in the world, a direction finding radio station has been installed at Barranquilla, Colombia.

The new installation is one of three covering the intercontinental flight across the Caribbean Sea from Miami, Fla., to Colombia. The other two stations, previously installed, are at Kingston, Jamaica, and Miami. Each of these stations has a maximum operating radius of 800 miles for direction-finding purposes, though adverse weather conditions can cut this effective radius to 400 kilometers.

Airliners flying the trans-Caribbean course could communicate at all times with radio stations, and could receive and send directional signals under normal conditions before the Barranquilla station was installed, but this was not positive enough.

With the new installation, it is possible for the pilot to get the compass bearings of his points of departure and his destination at all times during his flight regardless of atmospheric conditions. For communications purposes, as distinguished from direction findings, the stations are of course effective at much greater distances.

Changes Planned By Naval Academy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept 14 — The curriculum of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., is to undergo extensive changes during the coming academic year, according to an announcement of the Navy Department. The changes will become entirely effective with the beginning of the academic year 1933-34.

The announcement explains that for several years the Congressional Boards of Visitors have pronounced the Academy curriculum as being too narrowly technical and lacking in cultural subjects. It has been likewise noticed that engineering colleges of wide reputations have shown a marked tendency to broaden their curricula, devoting more time to nontechnical subjects.

Finally, it is explained that the actual motive behind the present movement is the "realization that high executive positions are tending to be filled by other than engineers, and that the reason lay in the fact that such individuals showed a better and broader quality of leadership." Rather than go outside for suggestions a commission within the Academy decided to undertake the full study and investigation.

Chrysler Is Asked What He Means By Word Temperance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Mr. O. G. Christgau, assistant to the general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in a letter to Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, automobile manufacturer, who recently accepted the general chairmanship of the Crusaders' victory fund campaign in New York City, today questioned the latter's conception of the meaning of "temperance." The Crusaders are opposed to prohibition.

"When you state that you are for temperance," Mr. Christgau asked, "exactly what do you mean?" Obviously, you do not mean total abstinence in harmony with the meaning of this word as defined in most dictionaries.

"If your conception of temperance means drinking intoxicating beverages, just what kind of liquor do you have in mind and how much do you think a person can safely drink in this high speed age in which you are especially interested as an automobile manufacturer?

"As a matter of fact, is not the real purpose of the group whose leadership you have accepted, to secure liquor more conveniently and respectably? If so, why not frankly acknowledge this purpose instead of making deceptive use of terms like 'temperance.'"

Drive for Votes for Hoover By Women in Industry Opens

Miss Anna Weinstock, Who Began Career as Neckwear Worker, to Direct the Campaign

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—A young woman who started her career as a neckwear worker at the age of 14 and who became the first woman commissioner of conciliation in the United States Department of Labor in 1922, is to direct the Hoover campaign among the industrial women of the country.

Miss Anna Weinstock of Boston, Mass., was announced today as head of the "Women in Industry" section of the Republican campaign, working under Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the women's division.

Miss Weinstock said she is actively supporting President Hoover for reelection because as an industrial woman she appreciates the friendliness he has shown to labor, his sympathy with labor's aims, and his intention of giving labor a square deal.

A former president of the Boston Women's Trade Union League, Miss Weinstock is known for her achievement as arbitrator in the Elizabethton (Tenn.) strike, where her quiet work was credited with bringing about a settlement.

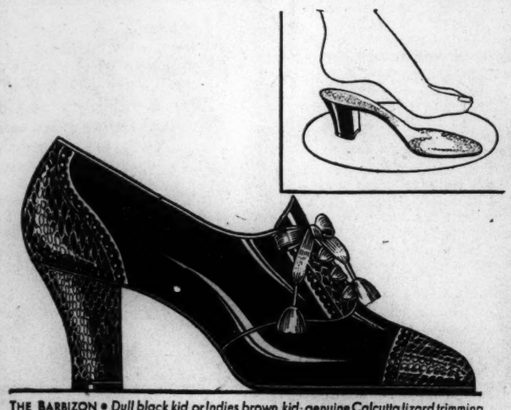
Her appointment completes the framework of the women's organization at Republican campaign headquarters. It consists of a director, Mrs. Yost, and six assistants, a representative group. Leaders of women in business, professional and social life as well as industrial and farm women, are gathered in the "woman's wing" of the Palmer House headquarters.

Mrs. T. L. Smith, who came from an Iowa farm to direct the Republican campaign among rural women, says she thinks one of the valuable by-products of the woman's campaign will be a better understanding among women leaders of unacquainted groups made possible by their personal contacts here. She finds, for example, that she is getting a broadened outlook by her talks with Miss Weinstock. Never before had she an opportunity to see the industrial women's problems from the inside; but now, as a result of hearing about Miss Weinstock's experiences, both as a worker and a conciliator among strikers, she has had a glimpse. She hopes to be able to be a better Farm Bureau officer as a result.

Miss Marion H. McClench of Ann Arbor, former president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, who is in charge of another of the women's sections, said she too felt that she is getting a better understanding of other groups of women by her contacts at headquarters here. Her assistants include also Mrs. Silas Strawn, Mrs. Mabel Reinecke, formerly collector of internal revenue at Chicago, and Mrs. Carol Willis Hyatt, a former Chicago newspaper woman, who is directing women's campaign publicity.

Mrs. Yost said she expects to call conferences of the women of her staff, so that they can work out their problems with one another's help. She has chosen her "cabinet" with great care, and is convinced that it is one which will work in harmony. Even to the outsider it is apparent that an atmosphere of friendliness prevails in the "Woman's Wing."

YOUR · FOOTPRINT · IN · LEATHER



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Interior Decorator and Furnisher

WARNING to PROPERTY OWNERS

TODAY a letter came to my desk that deeply impressed me. It was written by a woman—the mother in a typical American family. Her little home had been saved from foreclosure by a coat of new paint, for which a part of their meager savings had been paid.

Those few gallons of fresh paint had so revived the appearance and enhanced the value of the property that the mortgagee had consented to renew the loan . . . and the little home was saved.

I could not help thinking of the *thousands* of homes and buildings that are shabby and unattractive today due to several years of neglected painting; of the millions of home owners who, because of reduced incomes and enforced economy, have been obliged to sacrifice painting for taxes, interest, assessments, to say nothing of food, clothing, heat and other essentials of comfort and well being.

You have seen these paint-starved houses and buildings, as have I. They are everywhere about you. Perhaps your home is included.

Do you understand what they signify? Do you realize what will happen to wood or metal that is literally naked of paint if these houses and buildings face the attack of another season of rain, snow, ice, and frost?

Never in the history of our country has the situation been paralleled. Property owners face an added burden of expense amounting to millions of dollars *for repairs and replacements* next spring.

And the crisis, in my opinion, will be reached *this coming winter* when paint of four, five, and even six years exposure to the weather will be unable to resist the elements—when badly weathered wood and metal will be easy prey for rot, rust and decay.

Today the big question facing thousands of property owners is plain. It is *"paint or pay."* Either you must invest *a little* this fall in new paint or you must take the risk of paying many times the cost of paint to repair the damage done by rot, rust and decay this winter.

Even at the sacrifice of other things, have your house or buildings completely repainted now. No investment you can make will pay better dividends. And nothing you can buy will make you and your family *feel* so uplifted and cheerful.

If you cannot arrange to do a complete repainting job now, at least *give the badly weathered places a coat or two of protecting paint.*

Look especially, to the window sills, thresholds, outdoor porches and steps; the joints of porch railings and palings; the bases of pillars; the edges of eaves; the roof; the gutters and down spouts. These are the *vital spots* where water lodges—where ice and frost settle—where rot and rust attack first.

A few dollars' worth of good paint, applied now, will protect these vital spots—will tide you over this crucial winter. And it will probably save you a much greater expense for repairs and replacements next spring and summer.

Under existing conditions, you may be tempted to buy a cheap paint because of its low price. I hope you will not make this costly mistake.

Even on sound lumber, inferior paint is a poor bargain. But on weathered wood, which is very porous, such paint is worse than useless. It gives you a false feeling of security and leaves you without protection.

Prices of well-known, established brands of paint are now the lowest in fifteen years. Enough good, dependable paint can be purchased for a few dollars to protect all the badly weathered surfaces on your building.

Again I repeat, do a complete paint job this fall if you can. But at least do the vital *exposed places* before it is *"too late."*

Geo. A. Martin
President
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

This message to the property owners of America is sponsored by the following paint manufacturers and their dealers:

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THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

MOSES OPPOSED BY BROWN FOR SEAT IN SENATE

New Hampshire Primaries Renominate Winant for Governor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14 (AP)—Mr. George H. Moses, New Hampshire's senior United States Senator, and Mr. Fred H. Brown, former Governor and Democratic leader, face each other as opposing candidates for Senator in the November election as a result of yesterday's state primaries.

Representative William N. Rogers was renominated by the Democrats in the First Congressional District, and Mr. William Parker Straw, Manchester business man and former mill agent, was chosen by the Republicans to oppose him.

Former Gov. Charles W. Tobey won the Republican nomination for Representative in the Second District in anticipation of taking over the seat to be vacated by Mr. Edward H. Wason, incumbent, who plans to retire. Mr. Jeremiah J. Doyle was chosen by the Democrats.

Gov. John G. Winant won Republican renomination and the Democrats named as his opponent Mr. Henri T. Ledoux, former postmaster of Nashua.

Governor Winant received 43,717 votes from the 283 districts in his contest with Mr. George I. Haselton, Manchester attorney, who received 8890. Mr. Ledoux, the first candidate of French extraction ever to receive a nomination for Governor in the Granite State, received 15,258 votes to 7654 for his opponent.

Mr. Tobey, friend of the grange and the farm bureau, got 15,032 votes in the congressional contest in the Second District with 161 of the 165 districts in. Mr. Harold K. Davison, former president of the State Senate and Speaker of the House, had 10,126. The Second District ordinarily is Republican. A comparison of this year's vote and that of 1930 showed that the gubernatorial candidates received considerably higher totals.

Primaries in Vermont Renominate Gov. Wilson

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 14 (AP)—Vermont Republicans have chosen to send their tested campaigners of the past against the Democrats in November's political wars.

While an uncontested ticket for major offices was presented by the Democrats, the Republicans renominated Senator Porter Dale, without opposition, and Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, and gave to Representative Ernest W. Gibson the nomination for the only congressional seat left to the State by the last apportionment.

In a closely fought contest for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Charles M. Smith, of Rutland, appeared to have won over Mr. William H. Wills, of Bennington, in a closely contested battle.

The unopposed Democratic ticket is headed by Mr. Fred C. Martin, of Bennington, for Senator; Mr. Joseph A. McNamara, of Burlington, for Congress, and James P. Leamy, of Rutland, for Governor.

Governor Wilson, running against his rival of two years ago, W. Arthur Simpson, of Lyndonville, won by a much smaller but still decisive margin. Returns from 240 of the 248 cities and towns gave Wilson, 39,253; Simpson, 35,681.

The Republican vote, spurred by interest in the gubernatorial contest and a number of important local issues, totaled 74,855 as compared with 61,257 in 1930 and 57,117 in the presidential year of 1928. There were no major contests to inspire a statewide turn out of Democrats.

Smith Wins Out In South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14 (AP)—Mr. Ellison D. Smith, veteran South Carolina Senator, won a decisive victory over Mr. Cole L. Blease, former Senator, in yesterday's runoff Democratic primary for the United States Senate nomination, on the face of nearly complete unofficial returns tabulated last night.

Reports from 1370 of the State's 1444 precincts gave Senator Smith 141,895 votes against 109,084 for Mr. Blease, a majority of more than 32,000. The unreported precincts were widely scattered. Many of them were small, rural boxes in more or less isolated regions.

The unofficial returns showed Mr. Blease, twice Governor and for six years, a colleague of Senator Smith in the Senate, to be trailing his opponent by the largest margin of his political career.

Since nomination in this State is equivalent to election, Senator Smith will, on the basis of the returns, return to Washington for his fifth six-year term.

National House Members Renominated in Michigan

DETROIT, Sept. 14 (AP)—Incomplete returns from yesterday's primary indicated early today the renomination of all of Michigan's present members of the national House of Representatives.

Both Mr. Louis C. Cramton and Mr. Grant M. Hudson, former members of Congress, who lost in the primaries in 1930, apparently failed in their primary fights with Representatives Jesse P. Wolcott and Seymour H. Person, respectively. Both Mr. Hudson and Mr. Cramton were veteran prohibition leaders.

In the Eighth District, represented by Mr. Michael J. Hart, Democrat, unopposed in the primary, William M. Smith had a commanding lead for the Republican nomination. The other incumbents are Republicans.

Additional returns for the gubernatorial nominations continued to pile up Gov. Wilber M. Bruckner's lead for the Republican nomination, and of Mr. William A. Comstock, of Detroit, for the Democratic preference.

Arizona's Governor Running Behind Moeur

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 14 (AP)—Dr. B. B. Moeur, making his first bid for political fame, jumped into an early lead tonight over Arizona's long-time Governor, Mr. George W. P. Hunt, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

In 70 precincts partially complete, out of 457, the count gave Dr. Moeur, 5473; Governor Hunt, 3234; Mr. M. Berry Peterson, Arizona Attorney-General, 2731; Mr. Fred Sutter, 1225, and Mr. Webster C. Reed, 345.

The Democratic nomination for Governor is expected to be tantamount to election with 113,000 of the State's 142,000 voters expressing a Democratic preference.

In the Republican gubernatorial contest, Mr. J. C. Kinney held a slight lead, polling 660 votes in 35 precincts, with Mr. W. W. Midgley receiving 470 ballots and Mr. William Walton, 141.

Broussard Defeated

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14 (AP)—Senator Edwin S. Broussard was defeated for renomination to the United States Senate by Representative John H. Overton, backed by Senator Huey P. Long, in yesterday's Democratic primary election.

Roosevelt Outlines Plans Of Relief to Help Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

night with the remark that he must go in to dinner.

An unemployed man in the crowd shouted "You're lucky," amid laughter. At nearly every such stop somebody in the crowd shouts out a greeting to "Our next President," or "How about Maine," and there is a responsive outburst.

By the measure of the response to these singularly uniform mass greetings, astute politicians believe they are able to gauge to some degree the enthusiasm for their candidate. Up to the present the reception has been friendly enough, though not tumultuous, and it has not had that emotional character vouchsafed to Mr. Alfred E. Smith on his tour four years ago.

Distress of Farm Area

Governor Roosevelt's speech in part follows:

I see no necessity for discussing in detail the acute distress in which the farmer finds himself. You all know that better than anyone can tell you. We all of us hoped that our children would have a "better break" than we had. But the economic turn has almost blasted that hope for the farm parent. This means nothing less than the shadow of peasantry.

Farming has not had an even break in our economic system. The things that our farmers buy today cost 9 per cent more than they did before the World War. The things they sell bring them, 43 per cent less than then. These figures, as of Aug. 1, which are authenticated by the Department of Agriculture, mean that the farm dollar is worth less than half of what it represented before the war.

There are two undeniable historic facts of the past 12 years.

First, the present Administration, and the two previous Administrations, in all of which the President was an important member, failed utterly to understand the farm problem as a national whole, or to plan for its relief; and second, they destroyed the foreign markets for our exportable farm surplus, beginning with the Fordney-McCumber tariff and ending with the Grundy tariff, thus violating the simplest principle of international trade, and forcing the inevitable retaliation of foreign countries.

For National Farm Planning

I cannot forbear at this point expressing my amazement that in the face of this retaliation—inevitable from the day the Grundy tariff became law and predicted by every competent observer at home and abroad—not one effective step to deal with it or to alleviate its consequences has been taken or proposed by the National Administration.

We must have, I assert with all possible emphasis, national planning in agriculture, we must avoid the present tendency to rush from one expedient to another. On my part, I suggest the following permanent measures:

First, I would reorganize the United States Department of Agriculture, looking toward the administrative machinery needed to build a program of national planning.

Second, I favor a definite policy looking to the planned use of the land. We already have more than enough tilled land to meet our needs for many years to come, since our population has ceased to expand so rapidly and agriculture is becoming from year to year more efficient. We have in the 13 original states of the East and a few others, great acres of relatively poor land hardly worth cultivation which provide either actual or potential competition with better land.

This lowers the quality of farm products, depresses the prices of better farm products, creates great added expense because of the faulty distribution of the population and consumes public and private resources in attempting the development of means of living and communication that should not be needed. The sum total result of all this is waste and hardship.

Recommends Soil Survey

To provide the necessary guidance for the correction of this faulty distribution of farms and of farming energy there is need for an economic soil survey, especially in the eastern states, to be carried on jointly by the nation and the states through the initiative of the Federal Government.

This soil survey should have a much broader scope than present surveys, and should be directed toward the problems of proper utilization of the land and future distribution of population along sound economic lines.

It should lead to mapping and classification of land of all kinds, to determine which lands are best suited for agricultural production, which lands are marginal and which lands are suited only to growing tree crops.

Such planning, designed primarily to gain a better and less wasteful distribution of agricultural productive effort, inevitably will point the way to readjustments in the distribution of the population in general.

The pendulum is swinging back from the intense concentration of population in cities. We know the possibilities for the greater ease and comfort of modern rural and small town living. This does not mean a "back-to-the-land" movement in the ordinary sense of a return to agriculture. It means definite efforts to decentralize industry.

It will effect cheaper and more wholesome living for much of our population. To the farmer it will mean bringing a considerable part of his market closer to his own door yard.

A third process of permanent relief for agriculture can come through national leadership in the reduction and more equitable distribution of taxes. With respect to this I propose to exert, through the presidency, as I have done through the governorship, such influence as I can, in favor of a national movement to reorganize local government in the direction of eliminating some of the tax burden which now bears so heavily on farms.

There are too many taxing districts, too many local units of government, too many unnecessary offices and functions. The governmental underbrush which has sprouted for years should be cleared away. In addition we need a clearer separation of fields of taxation as between the nation, the states and the localities. By so doing, we can lift some of the tax burden resting on land, and I mean to stress that objective by every means at my command.

These three objectives are of the sort that will require slow-moving development. They constitute a necessary building for the future. In meeting the immediate problem of distress, however, it is necessary to adopt quick-acting remedies.

Refinancing Farm Mortgages

In the first place, there is the necessity for the refinancing of farm mortgages in order to relieve the burden of excessive interest charges and the grim threat of foreclosure. It is my purpose, if elected, to direct all the energy of which I am capable to the formulation of definite projects to relieve this distress. Specifically, I am prepared to insist that federal credit be extended to banks, insurance or loan companies, or other corporations of individuals which hold farm mortgages among their assets—but that these credits must be made on the condition that every reasonable assistance be given to the mortgagors where the loans are sound, with the purpose of preventing foreclosure. These conditions must be enforced.

The second immediate necessity is to provide a means of bringing about, through governmental effort, a substantial reduction in the difference between the prices of the things the farmer sells and the things he buys. One way of attacking this disparity is by restoring international trade through tariff readjustments. You farmers put this well in a single phrase, "We must make the tariff effective."

Specific Relief Plans

In the last few years many plans have been advanced for achieving this object One fact I want to make clear, with all possible emphasis. There is no reason to despair merely because defects have been found in all of these plans; or because some of them have been discarded by responsible leaders in favor of new plans. The fact that so much earnest study and investigation of this problem has been made, from so many angles, and by so many men is, in my opinion, ground for assurance rather than despair.

It will be my purpose, my friends, to compose the conflicting elements of these various plans . . . to the end that agreement may be reached upon the details of a distinct policy.

I want now to state what seems to be the specifications upon which most of the reasonable leaders of agriculture have agreed and to express here and now my whole-hearted accord with these specifications.

First: The plan must provide for the producer of staple surplus commodities, such as wheat, cotton, corn (in the form of hogs) and tobacco, a tariff benefit over world prices which is equivalent to the benefit given by the tariff to industrial products.

Must Finance From Within

Second: The plan must finance itself. Agriculture has at no time sought and does not now seek any such access to the public treasury as was provided by the futile and costly attempts at price stabilization by the Federal Farm Board. It seeks only equality of opportunity with tariff-protected industry.

Third: It must not make use of any mechanism which would cause our European customers to retaliate on the ground of dumping. It must be based upon making the tariff effective and direct in its operation.

Fourth: I must make use of existing agencies and so far as possible be decentralized in its administration so that the chief responsibility for its operation will rest with locality rather than with newly created bureaucratic machinery in Washington.

Fifth: It must operate as nearly as possible on a coöperative basis and its effect must be to enhance and strengthen the coöperative movement. It should, moreover, be constituted so that it can be withdrawn whenever the emergency has passed and normal foreign markets have been reëstablished.

Up to the Man Himself

Sixth—The plan must not be coercive. It must be voluntary and the individual producer should at all times have the opportunity of nonparticipation if he so desires. I like the idea that the plan should not be put into operation unless it has the support of a reasonable majority of the producers of the exportable commodity to which it is to apply. It must be so organized that the benefits will go to the man who participates.

When the depression in agriculture began in 1921, Republican leaders first sought to belittle the plight of agriculture. They claimed that the old familiar tariff remedy would suffice; and they offered the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff barrier shut off the normal tide of trade. Europe could not pay, so she could not buy. Specifically, she began to stop buying our surplus farm products.

Meanwhile, the familiar old song of the benefits to be derived from the tariff was heard. In 1928 in his acceptance speech, Mr. Hoover said: "An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief." He and his supporters insisted in 1928 that we were importing $3,300,000,000 of farm products and that an adequate tariff laid on these would be sufficient for the relief of agriculture.

It was a ghastly fraud. The principal items of "agricultural imports" were rubber, silk, coffee, tea and the like—a long list of exotic and tropical goods, including such American farm products as elephants' tusks, skins of the Russian ermine and walaby, and elks' hides.

The fact was that imports which competed with products grown in America amounted only to $460,000,000; and sugar represented over half of this figure. The truth was that our farmers do not produce the items proposed to be protected by a tariff—they consume them. The "remedy" handed the farmer was not to raise his selling price, but to raise his cost of living.

Shortly after his inauguration in 1929, the President assembled a special session of Congress. He went through the form of fulfilling his campaign promises by the passing of his Agricultural Marketing Act and the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

Results Not So Pretty

The decline of prices increased, a slump was apparent. The coöperatives could not meet the situation. This resulted in a tremendous undigested surplus overhanging the market; it put a millstone around the neck of the coöperatives. The effort resulted in squandering hundreds of millions of the taxpayers' money. Farm Board speculative operations must and shall come to an end.

When the futility of maintaining prices of wheat and cotton through so-called stabilization became apparent, the President's Farm Board, of which his Secretary of Agriculture was a member, invented the cruel joke of advising farmers to allow 20 per cent of their wheat lands to lie idle, to plow up every third row of cotton and to shoot every tenth dairy cow.

Surely they knew that his advice would not—indeed, could not—be taken. It was probably offered as the foundation of an alibi. They wanted to be able to say to the farmers: "You did not do as we told you to do. Blame yourselves."

Now after the harm has been done the President's acceptance speech of 1932 fully recognizes the futility of the stabilizing experiment and merely apologizes for the results. In order to avoid responsibility he claims that the Farm Board departed "from its original purpose by making loans to farmers, coöperatives and to preserve prices from panic." It was his Farm Board. Why did he permit such a departure?

Questions for the Farmer

I wish that the Republican campaign organization would provide every farmer with a copy of the President's acceptance speech. I can imagine a farmer sitting on his doorstep meditating on the questions that have caused him so much concern, while he reads that speech.

The farmer asks the question: "How may we expect that our exports will be restored and some way provided by which our customers may pay for our surplus produce with goods which we farmers can use?" He reads the answer in the acceptance speech: "I am squarely for a protective tariff."

"Does this," asks the farmer, "mean the Grundy tariff bill that you signed?" The acceptance speech is silent on that point.

Again the farmer asks, "Maybe the tariff can be made effective on farm produce consumed at home? Time after time the organized farmers of the United States and the friends of agriculture have sought to do just that."

The answer of the President in his acceptance speech is an attempt to close the door of hope on this subject: "No power on earth can restore prices except by restoration of general recovery and markets. Every measure we have taken looking to general recovery is of benefit to the farmer."

And that, if you please, is the record. That is what we have to expect from the present Republican leadership. More Republican tariffs. Implacable opposition to any plan to raise the price of farm products. A program of "starving out" a third of the present production. A splendid prospect, this! Reduced to lowest terms, the present Administration asks farmers to put their interests into the hands of their bitterest opponents.

SPRINGFIELD HOST TO POSTAL BODY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14—Between 400 and 500 delegates are gathered here today for the annual convention of the National Postmasters' Association and affiliated bodies, which started this afternoon with a committee meeting and will have its first open session tonight. Addresses will be made by Mr. Frank H. Foss of the congressional Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, Mrs Frank Roe Batchelder, Republican national committee member from Massachusetts, and others.

A testimonial dinner will be given to Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown in the Municipal Auditorium Thursday evening. On Friday addresses will be made by officers of the Post Office and Treasury Departments.

MAINE RESULTS STIR G. O. P. TO FRESH EFFORTS

(Continued from Page 1)

cause," Mr. Hoover told Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a telegram yesterday afternoon. His message was dispatched in reply to a telegram from Mr. Sanders assuring the President that the Democratic success in Maine did not necessarily mean that the Democratic Presidential nominee would carry the State in November.

President Hoover indicated in his message that he would stand before the nation for reëlection squarely on his accomplishments in preserving the security of the nation during the period of stress. He intends to impress upon the nation steadfastness to sound fundamentals of Government. He concluded his telegram by making it clear that the work of reconstruction "transcends all personal and partisan considerations."

Leaders Interpret

Republican leaders here would not admit that they were startled or discouraged by the outcome of the Maine election. Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, after conferences with the President, expressed the opinion, as did he, that the results meant the Republicans would have to add energy to their fight. They interpreted the outcome as the evidence of unrest and discontent with economic conditions.

By no means would Republicans concede Maine to the Democrats in November. Mr. Sanders told President Hoover that he firmly expects to see him carry the State. He pointed out Maine has five times in presidential years elected a Governor, state ticket and congressional delegation in September of opposite political faith to the President elected two months later.

The old slogan, "As Maine goes so goes the nation," will be given little credence by Republicans during the remainder of the campaign. On the other hand, they are remembering that many elections have been lost by overconfidence and are hopeful that the jolt in Maine will serve as an impetus to Republican workers throughout the country and lead to success in November. Since economic issues were responsible for the Republican downfall in Maine, the President's accomplishments in coping with them will be more than ever "a selling point" of the campaign.

Sanders Telegram

Mr. Sanders's telegram to the President follows:

The narrow margin of Democratic success in the Maine gubernatorial contest is plainly insufficient to assure that State to the Democratic presidential candidate eight weeks hence, and I firmly expect you to carry that State.

I was of course disappointed in the vote but not greatly disturbed.

Since 1880 Maine has five times in presidential years elected a Governor, state ticket and congressional delegation in September of opposite political faith to the President elected 60 days later. After the defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor in Maine in September, 1880, the country rallied to the importance of national issues and returned President Garfield triumphantly in November, the State of Maine reversing its September position.

I have every confidence that history will repeat itself in November in Maine and that throughout the country the verdict of the people on national issues will be overwhelmingly in your favor.

Hoover's Reply

The President's reply follows:

The result of the election in Maine imposes need for renewed and stronger effort that the people may fully understand the issues at stake.

We have known all along that, owing to the ravages of the world depression, our fight is a hard one; but we have a strong case and a right cause. Our task is to acquaint every man and woman in the country with the facts and issues which confront the nation.

In periods of emergency and stress, steadfast adherence to sound principles of government is indispensable to national security and a prerequisite to recovery in business, agriculture and employment.

Adherence to these principles has saved the country during the last 12 months from all manner of destructive panaceas.

This adherence and the measures and policies we have adopted have preserved these principles and laid the foundation for recovery.

My chief concern now is that the work of reconstruction shall go forward steadily and that the forces we have mobilized to that end, and which are beginning to prove effective, shall continue. This transcends all personal and partisan considerations.

Timely Warning Given, Business Drys Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Both "a warning and a strong encouragement to the dry forces of America" is seen in the outcome of the Maine election by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, according to its statement today.

"The warning is timely," the foundation states, "and fortunately comes early enough in the campaign that climaxes Nov. 8 to admonish the friends of the Eighteenth Amendment that pussyfooting and indifferent support of prohibition will no longer prove adequate to prevent the successful advance of liquor's comeback forces.

"The encouragement lies in the fact that the drys scored an impressive victory in the First, most densely populated, District, which includes Portland, following a canvass in which militant championship of prohibition was carried on by means of a well-organized educational campaign.

"The facts about prohibition and answers to liquor misrepresentation were given the widest possible hearing throughout the First District and were undoubtedly a factor in the victory.

"There have been several occasions when the fundamentally dry sentiment of Maine has been submerged in a wet wave, but in every case the result has been an awakening and a strongly resurgent dry reaction within a short time after the brief setback.

"We predict that this will again be the result in the Pine Tree State."

Democrats Make Gains In Maine Legislature

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14 (AP)—In addition to election of a Governor and two repealist members of Congress, the Democrats have made inroads in the State Legislature sufficient to demand a voice—a prominent one—in state affairs as a result of Tuesday's voting. They gained five seats with another one in doubt in the State Senate, where two years ago they were without representation. In the 151-seat House, they cut down the 1930 Republican strength of 120 to 98. Two seats were yet to be reported upon.

In choosing Mr. Louis J. Brann for Governor, the State elected its fourth Democratic chief executive since the Civil War. With the voting strength of the 11 unreported precincts in the State insufficient to change the results, Mr. Brann's majority over his Republican opponent, Mr. Burleigh Martin, stood at 2482.

The election was the closest in a half century, Mr. Martin failed to carry his own county or his home city of Augusta, the state capital.

Mr. Edward C. Moran Jr., twice the minority party's nominee for Governor, displaced Representative John E. Nelson, serving his fifth term in the nattional House; while Mr. John E. Utterback, Bangor business man, defeated former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster (R.) in the Third District.

But one major Republican candidate was successful. Representative Carroll L. Beedy, in the First District, defeated his Democratic opponent Mr. Joseph E. F. Connolly, former Superior Court justice.

Repeat Job of 1880, Senator Moses Urges

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14 (AP)—U. S. Senator George H. Moses, commenting on the Maine vote, said:

"No thoughtful Republican can overlook the implications of the election in Maine nor can they be explained away by the customary form of political alibi.

"There were some local cross-currents in the Maine election which were readily discernible to those of us from the outside who were campaigning there. But this was not sufficient.

"The fact is that Republicans are confronted by opposition well organized and enthusiastic. The answer to this is that we should organize and develop enthusiasm.

"This is not the first time Maine has selected a Democratic governor in a presidential year when a Republican was elected President. Therefore the policy for Republicans henceforth is to remember 1880 and repeat the job."

SCOTLAND'S CROPS GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Grain crops of normal quality and quantity are expected to be reaped in Scotland this year. In some areas the yield of oats is likely to produce returns at from 5 to 10 per cent above normal. Heavy yields of potatoes are predicted.

Van Dyk Cheese

Well aged delicious New York sharp Cheese. Fine for Macaroni, Sandwiches, or for melting.

39c a pound

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SEPTEMBER 30TH
COLLE'S RINGLETTE
Finest of all Permanent Waves. Without a machine. A soft wave with Ringlette ends, exclusive with us—requires no finger waving. Regular price $10. During September only..... $7.50
PHONE NOW FOR APPOINTMENTS

PERFECT PREST
SERVICE No. 2 Flat work completely laundered as in Service No. 1, but no hand touching up is included. Wearing apparel, laces, fine embroideries, etc., finished on small, frictionless Perfect Presses. Some garments, laces, ruffles, etc. require touching up at home.
PERFECT Laundries of Pittsburgh
PHONE CHURCHILL 3900
128 N. Lexington Avenue
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"The Perfect Way Is the Better Way"

GRACE'S
Introduce new trends in a complete showing of SUITS—DRESSES—HATS HOSE—UNDIES
This is our first showing of the season.
231 OLIVER AVE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The knowing how sometimes accounts for the difference between ordinary Baking and the tasty and intriguing kind that you eat with genuine relish.
Many years of knowledge goes into the baking of the 225 Varieties of Better Kind of Baking you will find at Rhea's . . .
RHEA'S BAKERIES
Downtown—Market and Fifth Ave.
East Liberty—Penn Ave. near Hiland
Squirrel Hill—Next to Manor Thea.
North Side—Boggs & Buhl
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Wm. Z. Schlosser Store
30 NORTH THIRD STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.
Autumn Fashions arriving daily

IN the heart of Philadelphia's commercial and social centre.
A step from the most treasured of the nation's historic shrines.
Just an hour from one of the world's most famous sea coasts
Rates are consistent with present times
BELLEVUE STRATFORD
PHILADELPHIA
CLAUDE H. BENNETT, Gen'l Mgr.

BANK by Mail
WHY bother coming to town to do your banking when "Uncle Sam" is waiting—the safest Bank Messenger in the World?
SEND COUPON FOR INTERESTING BOOKLET
National Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y.
Please send me your Banking by Mail Booklet.
Name
Address
The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y.

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Phyllis Bentley's INHERITANCE
Enormous in scope, rich in variety of scene and action, new in theme, intensely dramatic—no wonder scores of the most experienced book dealers in America declared it the "Once in a Blue Moon Book"! Miss Bentley chronicles the life of a Yorkshire woolen family through six generations and one hundred years, through its romances and crimes, disasters and successes to its final *inheritance*.
"An iron drama of generations—a rare thing—generous, powerful, clear-headed without illusions, and most skillfully controlled." —The Christian Science Monitor.
"A full, rich chronicle—moves steadily and swiftly—tensely dramatic." —North American Review.
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BROADWAY AT 32ND ST.

SCHOOL SHOES THAT PLEASE BOTH PARENTS AND PUPILS
When we first started to make school shoes, we sat down to analyze the features that should be built into them.
"The parents want good, strong, sturdy shoes that last," said one executive.
"But children—especially the misses of fifteen and over are very style-conscious these days. They want their things to be as good-looking as the girl at the next desk," chimed in another.
So we decided that both the parents and the pupils would have to be pleased. Will you look at our new Fall line of True Step School Shoes and decide for yourself? Only $4 and $5.
True Steps are going to go to a lot of schools this winter, and give real service to a lot of young ladies' feet.
H. G. ROBINSON, President
ROBINSON-BYNON SHOE COMPANY Auburn, New York
The Riviera $4
A smart sport oxford of light calfskin with brown calf trimming.
TRUE STEP
Shoes for Women and Young Women
$4 and $5
Your True Step dealer has a complete line ready to show you. If your dealer should not handle True Steps, write us for the True Step folder and the name of the dealer nearest to you.

BANKS ADVISED TO EXTEND USE OF ADVERTISING

Needed to Restore Faith of Public and Clean House, Speakers Declare

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—How the power of advertising as to what constitutes sound banking can be directed toward driving unqualified and unscrupulous people out of the banking business, was told members of the Financial Advertisers' Association here today by Mr. H. A. Lyon, of the Bankers Trust Company, New York, who is slated to become the next president of the organization.

This was only one of the three uses of carefully planned advertising discussed by Mr. Lyon, who said that bankers would also have to look to their advertising to rebuild some of the public confidence they appear to have lost during the last few years, in addition to merely selling their services.

As to the first point—driving unscrupulous people out of the field—Mr. Lyon said he firmly believed 'that informative advertising as to what constitutes sound finance will, over a period, do much to drive the unqualified and dishonest men from the field, to the everlasting credit and profit of the sound houses and banks."

Individual Effort Needed

Secondly, Mr. Lyon said, the situation is much different now than it was a few years ago, when it seemed that the public had very little right to ask questions or to know what was going on in the financial field.

"It was their privilege to deposit their money with banks, and it was the banks' business what happened with that money," he said. "This attitude produced an unfortunate reaction, so far as the public is concerned, since it induced the idea that bankers were a race apart, almost infallible in their judgment."

Proper advertising, Mr. Lyon continued, might have helped mitigate the effort of this reaction when public confidence started to slip. Each bank, Mr. Lyon declared, will have to make an individual effort, through consistent education of the public as to the proper functions of banking to rebuild confidence.

Much was said by other speakers as to the necessity for the truth in advertising and for every assertion to be economically sound. "We have got to reduce our economic maxims to words of one syllable," said Mr. James L. Wash, executive vice-president of the Guardian Detroit Union group. "We have got to employ the most convincing illustrations, the most graphic similes; we must drive home, beyond any possibility of misunderstanding, the fundamentals of economics to which we must return as a condition precedent to complete recovery."

"It is the banker's business to run the sort of a bank that can be advertised effectively, and the advertising man's job to sell that bank to the public," said Mr. R. L. Stone, vice-president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee.

Frankness With Customers

Bank development work in the present period of "low-pressure selling," it was said by Mr. Roy Booth Jr. of the development department of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, had resolved itself into a concentration of effort to keep a bank's present customers satisfactorily interested since a satisfied bank clientele, at a time when new customers are fewer and farther between, has been the best means of infiltrating the community with the idea of the bank's dependability. The bank which was completely frank with its customers from their initial meeting stood in a good position to interest them in the various services of the bank, such as safe deposit, trust and savings accounts.

Another and important phase of development work for any bank, Mr. Booth said, was the cultivation of friendly relations with each of the bank's stockholders. In the mutual understanding by all the participating elements of the problems of all concerned there lies that key to strength and opportunity which is particularly necessary in this time when old traditions about the function of banking are being modified in the light of specific circumstances.

Westinghouse Bridge on Lincoln Highway Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 13—Erected entirely during the period of the business recession, at a cost of approximately $4,000,000, the George Westinghouse Memorial Bridge, spanning the Turtle Creek Valley as the latest improvement on the Lincoln Highway, is in operation.

Mr. Herman H. Westinghouse, brother of the inventor and industrialist for whom the bridge was named, cut a white ribbon on Saturday as the signal for vehicle traffic to start across the bridge. This traffic was estimated to average 18,000 automobile daily.

The new 1510-foot structure, containing what is claimed to be the nation's longest reënforced concrete span, will carry Lincoln Highway traffic 215 feet above the congested industrial valley, which houses three of the great industries started by Mr. Westinghouse 38 years ago.

Five open spandrel-ribbed arches form the bridge, the center arch being 425 feet long and comprised of 20 panels. A 4 per cent grade is maintained from the west end to the east end of the bridge.

Mr. John S. Fisher, one-time Governor, and Mr. Andrew W. Robertson, chairman of the board of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, were speakers at the dedication exercise.

Lack of Support Blow to Manchus

(Continued from Page 1)

capable Chinese to share with them the responsibilities of this new government. The Japanese would like to see the experiment of the Republic of Manchukuo succeed, and genuine Chinese support is needed.

Japan in Quest of Partners

But a visit to Hsinking today inclines one to support the assertion of Chinese Nationalists that Japan will never succeed in getting capable and sincere Chinese support for her Manchurian venture. Chinese officials whom I interviewed here and elsewhere in the new state are not prepossessing.

Who are the Chinese who are supporting Manchukuo? Some of them are men of wealth under the old régime, who preferred to support the Japanese experiment rather than lose their property or face prison sentences as "traitors." They have assumed office under the new régime unwillingly and are serving with continued reluctance. Some of them obviously are unprincipled fortune-hunters, without a trace of idealism or loyalty to the new state.

A few are men who have reasons for disliking the old régime. The present Mayor of Harbin, Mr. Pau Kuen-cheng, is an example. He is now 34 years old, and 10 years ago returned to China after being educated in the United States. He was full of hope and ambition, he told me, and entered eagerly upon his task as financial adviser to the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin. He did not favor the appointment of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang to his father's post, and joined a plot against the young marshal. The plot failed, and he found refuge in Japan. There is no place for him in China, and this new experiment is his one chance of a career.

I suppose that all, or almost all, of the sincere Chinese supporters of Manchukuo have been educated in or befriended by Japan at some stage of their lives. The official interpreter of the Chief Executive, Mr. Pu Yi, who assisted me in an interview with Mr. Pu Yi's wife, is an example. He was born in Russia, and educated in Russia and Japan. Sensitive, well-educated, speaking several languages, he began work a few years ago in the commercial city of Tientsin where he told me he had his first experience with racial prejudice and suffered the ignominy of being patronized by small-minded Europeans and Americans. The Japanese had treated him kindly in their own country and in his own, and he seems sincere in his belief that Japan can work with the Chinese in Manchuria as a step toward unifying Asiatic peoples.

Japanese Still Doubtful

But such men are exceptions in the new Government. For several months after undertaking the Manchurian venture, the Japanese seem to have hoped they could find outstanding Chinese to share in the experiment. Only after they had failed to find a satisfactory Chinese head of the new state did they install the Manchu ex-emperor as Chief Executive.

Many Japanese are still doubtful about this move. There is no reason why Mr. Pu Yi should not be loyal to the new state. Certainly he owes no debt of gratitude to the Chinese Nationalists, who signed an agreement for his abdication which they completely failed to observe. But he is too obvious a figurehead, and is surrounded by a group of Manchu noblemen with archaic views, entirely ignorant of and indifferent to modern affairs. These old men are chiefly concerned in making certain that Henry Pu Yi receives the respect due an ex-emperor.

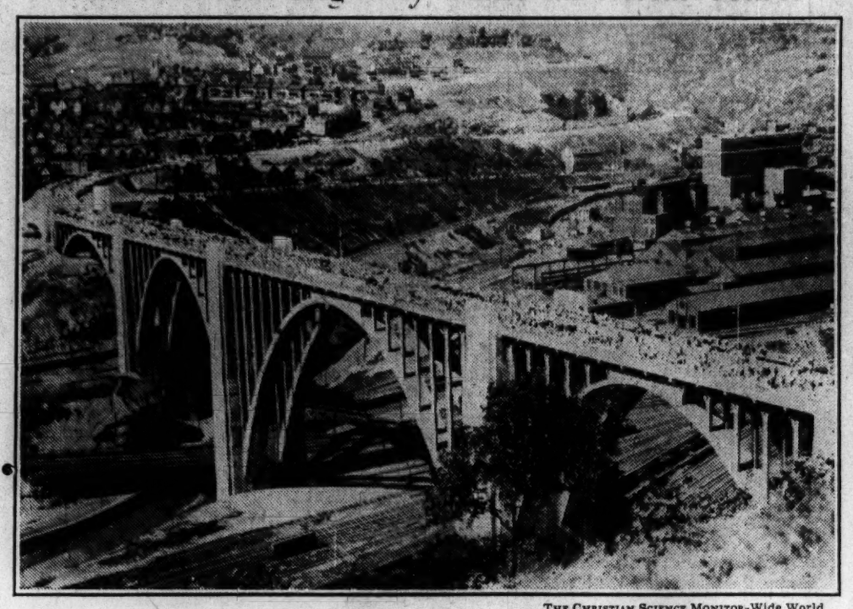
Is the Manchukuo experiment likely to succeed? Chinese Nationalists—and I found some of them even here—insist that it has already failed. A few Japanese admitted to me that the new state seems doomed to failure, and that outright annexation will be the probable outcome. They argue that it would have been cheaper and easier to annex Manchuria in the first place.

But Choichi Ohashi, former Japanese Consul-General in Los Angeles and at present Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for Manchukuo, is still enthusiastic. In a conversation here, he told me: "Manchukuo is a great experiment, and we are making much more progress than you can observe on the surface. We have here in this new capital the representatives of six peoples—Chinese, Japanese, Manchus, Mongols, Koreans and Russians—and we are all working with great zeal to establish a country where racial prejudice will be unknown and where the natural abundant resources of this territory may be developed for the benefit of us all."

That is an ideal the realization of which, at any rate, lies in the distant future. Strangely enough, a conversation with a Chinese Nationalist did more to convince me that this experiment has some chance of success than Mr. Ohashi's optimistic beliefs. He expressed confidence in the failure of this experiment, and I asked him, "And what then? With what do you propose to replace it? Do you suggest the return of the old régime?"

He was silent. Knowing the corruption and inefficiency of the former administration, he could hardly defend it. But he had no alternative to offer. Until the Chinese can find an adequate alternative, there is still some possibility of success for this doubtful experiment.

Where Lincoln Highway Takes an Aerial Course



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

THOUSANDS SAW OPENING OF GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE BRIDGE

This Important Section of Highway Which Joins East Coast With West Spans the Turtle Creek Valley, 12 Miles East of Pittsburgh. It Is 220 Feet High, 1595 Feet Long and Cost $1,667,000.

Gandhi's Threat Fails To Shake British Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

dus in the general electoral system has dissatisfied Mr. Gandhi who has announced his intention to insist on a decision regarding depressed classes with his life. "The only way I can do so is by declaring a perpetual fast unto death from food of any kind save water, with or without salt and soda," he wrote Mr. MacDonald, Aug. 18.

In his reply to the Mahatma the Prime Minister reviews the Government's policy concerning the depressed classes. He lays special stress on the fact that the system of election proposed for the depressed classes is entirely different from that proposed for other minority groups in India.

Moslems, Sikhs, European, Indian Christians and others will go to the polls in distinct groups voting for representatives drawn from their own communities; the depressed classes, on the other hand, will go to the polls with the Hindus and in addition will have the right to select depressed class candidates to represent them in certain constituencies to a total of 4½ per cent of the entire electorate. Moreover this additional representation is to be in vogue only for a period of 20 years when the special representation lapses unless the depressed classes demand its continuance.

Depressed Class Leader Resists Gandhi's Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, Sept. 13—Opposition to joint electorates—a system which Mahatma Gandhi favors for the depressed classes—was voiced here today by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, chief leader of the depressed classes. Dr. Ambedkar characterized Mr. Gandhi's threat to "fast unto death" as a political gesture on the part of the Hindu leader and declared he and the depressed classes would not be influenced by Mr. Gandhi's attitude.

Dr. Ambedkar represented the depressed classes at the Round Table Conference at London and took a strong stand against Mr. Gandhi's proposal that th. depressed classes should go to the polls with the Hindus.

Dr. Ambedkar contended that Hinduism has kept the depressed classes in subjection for centuries and rather than link his people with the Hindus he formed a minority alliance with Moslems, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and other minority elements. This alliance resulted in the formation of a strong bloc claimed to represent 45 per cent of India's population.

The latest proposal put forward to Dr. Ambedkar by the Hindus is that he should favor a joint electorate with reservation of seats for the depressed classes. He rejects this, insisting on separate electorates.

FLORIST SERVICES DEFINED BY O'KEEFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 14 — "A happy landing on the field of prosperity" for business men who have the foresight to mold their services in accord with the public's highest interests was pictured by Maj. P. F. O'Keefe of the O'Keefe Advertising Agency, Boston, to florists meeting here in annual convention. Mr. O'Keefe reminded his audience that they were selling appreciation of beauty, not simply flowers, and that this was the angle for them to take in sales and advertising promotion.

In these days of high-pressure advertising, Mr. O'Keefe believed the man who actually has something to sell—such as the product of the florist—should not sit idly by and watch the consumer's dollar pass into various diverting channels of business which have made a wide promotion appeal to the public. He thought that there were too many industries that were content to glide down on to some comfortable looking field short of the goal of true public service.

CANADIAN SALMON PACK GAINS

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 14—British Columbia's salmon pack to Aug. 31 was 779,048 cases, compared with 556,470 a year before. Comparative pack figures for other years are: 1930, 1,579,899 cases; 1929, 753,840 cases; 1928, 1,169,581 cases.

Bell Phones: Pennypacker 1411-1414
Club Phone: Pennypacker 3300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS
Mowbray Flower Shoppe
PENN athletic CLUB
Locust at Eighteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE

WAWA DAIRY FARMS
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
CERTIFIED and RAW Milk
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Farms and Bottling Plant
Wawa, Delaware County, Pa.
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ALLEGHENY AVE. at 35th Street
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Telephone Radcliff 7020

Gittler's
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Resembles naturally wavy hair. Can, but need not necessarily be set. Leaves the hair soft and glossy.
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All Work Guaranteed

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HOME COOKED MEALS
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Open Sundays from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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John T. Craig & Co.—Wayne Jct.
Quality Coal—Lehigh and
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Also Kopper's Coke
Prompt delivery everywhere.
47 Montana Street—Mt. Airy
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Call Ger. 5539

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Keep notes of your trip in an appropriate
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"An individual plant giving individual attention"

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SWAGGER COATS
made in
Furs of the Better Grade
make a most useful coat
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nothing to chance
They know that our laboratory tests check with unerring accuracy the purity of the milk from each herd. That is why they take unfailing sanitary care at every milking.
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ABBOTTS "A" MILK
ABBOTTS DAIRIES, Inc.
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A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD
A Fleet of Cars Like This at Your Service

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THE CLEAN CLOTHES LINES
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At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement — made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and
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A FULL BIN
of dependable
CUMMINGS COAL
makes a pretty picture in any man's cellar.
Now is the time to lay in your supply.
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
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Rich colors
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"Fashion in Good Taste"
Chic Notes for Costumes in the
Annual Glove Sale
SEPTEMBER 12-24
$1.85 Capeskin gloves, "costumes" and pull-ons . . . full color assortments.
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Famous Dewees' Quality . . . Buy 3 pairs, save 50c

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A Couple of Years from Now You'll Find it Hard to Believe That You Secured This Rich Fur Coat for Little!

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$295
A Feature of the Important
Annual Sale of Furs
One of the most flattering, the richest combinations of Furs that a woman might wish for—Black Caracul with Silver Fox—yet it is really low-priced in this great Annual Sale of Furs! Flat, deep black, beautifully lustrous caracul, with a huge collar of precious silver fox. A Fur Coat of smart new lines, too. Longer than this year's frocks. Snugly fitted, slightly flared in the new way. Flattering cuffs.
From Stock or We'll Make it to Your Measurements! Even Size 44
Deferred Payment Plan if Desired
Furs Purchased Now Stored Free Until November 1st
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Third Floor

Size 36 to 42?
Bonwit's Woman's Gown Shop for you?

39.50
Could Any Lady Desire Anything More Gracious Than Velvet?
A hundred times no! Nor could she find a dinner dress more becoming, or well-proportioned than this, or any other dress that strikes her fancy here. They have all the new fashion tricks up their sleeve, new necks, slim lines. Not only are they good fashion, but good value!
THIRD FLOOR
BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT STREET AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

'Fashions' for Men—or Style?

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

IT HAS been said that style differs from fashion by being a somewhat permanent quality, dependent on taste, workmanship and good sense, rather than on the latest decrees from fashion centers. There are clothing establishments for men which operate on this basis. They do not recommend to their clients the latest lapel, the trickiest waistcoat, they do not even discard each season their entire stock. Such establishments are popuar among men who like to find a certain type of suit which pleases them and to purchase that model over and over. The fact that since it was designed, the mode may have prescribed a longer or shorter jacket, matters to them not a whit. The excellent cloth, the expert workmanship which originally determined their choice, are just the same today as formerly and continue to commend the suit. This habit of associating oneself with a special kind of clothing, makes for individuality in dress, for a man becomes identified with what he wears, and this expresses something of his nature and habits.

Even for the fashion-minded, changes in men's styles come very gradually, and, having been much heralded, are often discovered to be not changes so much as special emphasis placed on what has always obtained. We hear that blue is high style this fall. When have men not worn blue? Thus, to search for sensational novelties at a clothier's is as discouraging as to look for a dramatic plot in the dictionary.

An Occasional Novelty

However, the difficulty may sharpen one's perception. In any case, the writer did discover a convertible collar on some overcoats for this fall, a collar which can be snugly turned up at the neck in military style or worn with the usual lapel. Most of these coats are loose-fitting and many have raglan or semiraglan sleeves. Otherwise, overcoats seem to offer no changes. Formal models may have velvet collars, but this is not compulsory. Of a character to reconcile one to the rain and sleet storms of winter are raincoats of reversible tweed and gabardine and of reversible leather and gabardine. Some one has sagely remarked that there is no such thing as bad weather but only bad dressing for the weather. Such coats eliminate men's responsibility for the discomfort of the wintry elements.

Despite what has been said, fickle fashion does sometimes tyrannize over a perfectly rational style. An example of this is the disappearance of the frock coat. It is 15 years since there has been any demand for this garment. Yet it was becoming to some men and had its special function in the ceremonies of social life of a generation ago. The cutaway with one or two buttons has completely supplanted it. The cutaway may have a bound edge or not and it is worn with striped trousers in gray or what is called lavender, though it is only a lavender cast in a gray cloth.

On the Sporting Field

Mixed suits are well liked for sports. A good many Norfolk or Chester jackets are sold in mixtures, and these are worn either with matching trousers or knickerbockers or with odd or heavy gray flannel ones. A Norfolk jacket is usually worn without a waistcoat. In England, perhaps because of the colder, damper climate, more waistcoats are worn with sports suits than in the United States. This summer it has been something of a vogue to make sports waistcoats with collars.

A popular item in autumn sporting accessories is the chamois shirt, admirable for certain sports and for country life in the colder seasons. Except in the very large sizes, these shirts should be made of single skins. They are very resistant to wind and cold. Many are slip-ons, but others fasten down the front with zippers. Chamois drawers are also offered and are comfortable for cold weather.

Sweaters present great variety, but those knit of real Scottish wool are particularly enticing. The 24 colors in which they are produced may well tempt the purchaser over and over again to take "just one more." Fancy tweed riding sacks to be worn with plain trousers or jodhpurs of gabardine, riding tweed, or bedford cord, suggest the exhilaration of the bridle path and the open country.

Many years ago one store in New York availed itself of an opportunity to buy scores of old hand blocks for the printing of cravat silks. This has given special distinction to the neckties offered by the establishment, which are patterned in unique designs. Many of the handkerchiefs also are hand-blocked.

Another specialty found at a clothier's was handsome masculine traveling equipment. Fine luggage has personality independently of the fact that it connotes travel. One would enjoy buying a variety of bags and setting them forth on one's closet shelves. The various "hides" have pleasant countenances, specially those with blond complexions, lined and seamed sufficiently to indicate experience and competence. When shaped and stitched into bags and cases, there is an endearing frankness about the results. You admire these portmanteaus but you understand them, too, and, in friendship, they expand and extend themselves for your convenience. With what ingenuity they meet particular needs! Boot and shoe trunks, for instance, are furnished with straps which zigzag across trays to hold every variety of male footgear, and other trays are subdivided for polishing creams and implements. Speaking of implements, one of these was a polished shank bone, the use of which was said to add luster to a "shine." Haberdashery and sports goods are competently taken care of in such geometrical areas and made immediately available to the traveler.

The writer has been curious to find out how much American fashions are influenced at the present time by English styles. From one authority she received the assurance that England remains the court of final appeal in men's dress. A representative in another concern took a different view of the situation, stressing the importance of American models in England. He regarded it as unfortunate, for the reason that formerly fashions in England began at the top, the county families establishing the mode, whereas in the United States fashions are sometimes designed at the foot of the social ladder and imposed from below on representative citizens. The vogue for matching ensembles was cited as illustrative of a mechanical scheme which calls for little originality. It is possible also that the cult of ugliness—vulgarity—which in recent years has often expressed itself in the fine arts, has led to certain extreme styles of dress, unjustified by taste or convenience. It would be a pity if clothes did not reflect the best in our outlook upon life.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

(1) A Last Year's Frock May Be Brought Up-to-Date by a Draped Bertha. (2) An Astrakhan-Trimmed Coat With Bouffant Sleeves. (3) Double Fox Scarf to Be Worn With Suit, Frock or Collarless Coat. (4) and (5) Two Boleros, One of Wool Crêpe and White Ermine, the Other of Cloth Embroidered With Braid. (6) A Dinner Frock of Velvet With Balloon Sleeves. (7) A Flower Ruff Gives Distinction to This Velvet Cape. (8) A Lanvin Model With Fur-Trimmed Cape. (9) An Evening Jacket of Velvet Trimmed With Curled Ostrich. (10) Victorian Touches Characterize This Velvet Evening Wrap With Scarf and Tight Cuffs of White Ermine.

Silhouettes Widen at the Top

By ALIDA VREELAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

THE 1932 mode will elbow and shoulder its way through the season with a swagger and grace comparable only to the fashions of the gay nineties. By leaps and bounds the silhouette above the waist widens. Sleeves billow and puff at all points from shoulders to wrists. Unquestionably the arms are the focal points around which all fashions revolve, for chic in one's costume demands bulk above the waistline.

The romantic urge that began to make its presence felt last year is now taking a firmer grip on our shoulders, determined to make them important and thoroughly dressed-up. To achieve this top-heavy look sleeves are ruffled and stuffed and puffed until the natural lines are no longer visible in the masses of billowing materials. A season ago such exaggerations were confined for the most part to evening clothes. Now the big sleeve appears in the morning and stays with us the round of the clock.

Furs, flounces, and feathers play significant rôles in enlarging the new silhouette. How they do it is explained by the accompanying illustrations.

Reënter the Bertha

Figure 1 is a simple example of a bertha guaranteed to add the 1932 touch to the most prosaic frock. To be smart it must contrast in color or fabric with the dress. Velvet, piqué and crêpe are most favored. And when there are buttons they should be in bright colors to match the separate belt, if there is one. Sartorial gadgets like these do marvelous things to last year's abandoned frocks.

Flowers and a frill add zest to the charming little evening cape that tops the frock on No. 7. Over the shoulders it is velvet in any color you choose and below is a soft frill of matching chiffon. Posies stand high around the neck and suggest a Queen Elizabeth ruff.

Feathers do the distending trick on the gay little jacket worn by No. 9. It, too, is of velvet and ties in a soft knot to drape the figure. Curled ostrich plays around the arms a little below the shoulder and gives that 1932 look to what might be last season's evening bolero.

By entirely different means the dinner frock on No. 6 achieves the impression of width. Here velvet cut out over chiffon balloons about the upper arm, suggesting at the same time a favorite mode of the sixteenth century, when slashed sleeves were de rigueur. The drooping shoulders are another sign of the prevailing romantic emphasis.

Two boleros, Nos. 4 and 5 have taken diverging courses in sleeve widths to express their individuality. One flows wide at the wrists; the other arrives at its maximum above the elbows allowing the sleeves of the dress underneath to provide the required length. The bell flares on No. 4 are of white ermine, contrasting with black wool crêpe. No. 5 is a cloth suit with the bolero embroidered with braid to simulate fur. Extra boleros of this genre, fashioned in different colors or materials may be counted on to rejuvenate many a frock that, for lack of style or on account of worn-out places, might otherwise be abandoned.

Little Fur Capes

Capes of fur and of cloth bordered with fur are scheduled for a greater vogue this season than at any previous period back to the days of our grandmothers. Vionnet has come forth with a demure little cape of fur which hugs the neck closely up to the ears and falls just below the shoulders. Equally old-fashioned is the hip-length cape or fur that Paris also sponsors. Lanvin has launched the coat collared or caped in the style shown on No. 8. In general the long-haired pelts, like fox or skunk, find preference in most fur treatments, used either separately or as trimming. Long, fluffy skins wind around the neck, spiral up the sleeves and envelop the waist in the most intriguing maneuvers, always building up the characteristic bulky outline. Sketch No. 3 indicates the luxurious feeling inspired by topping a costume with two handsome fox skins.

The coat, No. 2, advocates sleeves that grow large gradually, reaching a bouffant climax at the elbows where they conform to the shape of the arm, astrakhan, a favorite for trimming this season, collars the neck closely and ties with scarf ends of the coat fabric.

The velvet evening coat worn by No. 10 begins to puff directly at the shoulder line and continues its voluminous proportions to the elbows, where it is confined in long tight cuffs of white ermine. This handsome wrap has a distinctly Victorian flavor about it, which its captivating little scarf completes as it ties firmly under the chin.

Work on a Small Town Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ridgewood, N. J.

"FOR the girl or young woman who seeks a professional life that is never monotonous, but is ever changing, involves endless hard work and long hours with never very large pay, but gives full opportunity to develop resourcefulness and talent for writing, and, above all, a profession that offers a rich opportunity for the study of human nature, then the journalist's job is the one she should choose, and she will never regret it."

Such is newspaper work as it has been found by Miss Helen Brainard Smith, managing editor of the Ridgewood (N. J.) Herald, a twice-a-week newspaper published in this city, a community of 12,188 people located in the New York suburban district 15 miles from the New Jersey end of the George Washington Bridge. A daughter of the late Mr. Brainard G. Smith, who worked with Dana on the New York Sun, Miss Smith was under her father's direct tutelage from the time of her graduation from Rye Seminary until his retirement in 1923. Miss Smith and her brother, Mr. Bevier Smith, co-editor of the Herald, have continued their father's work ever since.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—The Aljian Studio, Ridgewood, N. J.
MISS HELEN BRAINARD SMITH
Managing Editor of the Ridgewood (N. J.) Herald

A school of journalism or the newspaper city room—which is the best way to get into newspaper work? To this question Miss Smith has the following answer:

Practical Work

"I think that the best possible training for any newspaper job is practical work right in the office of a smaller paper where one has the opportunity for direct intercourse with all manner of people, and may experience every phase of the business, whether it be answering the telephone, taking in a want ad, reporting, reading proof, or helping in the circulation department or with advertising.

"It would seem that one could not quite get all of that actual experience in a school of journalism, although I should think the technical knowledge and training given would be most valuable. But after graduation I would strongly urge trying for a job on a small paper rather than taking the chance of being lost on the staff of a great daily."

Miss Smith's success in newspaper work is due to the fact that she knows her town, is a good newspaperwoman, and has that faculty, rare in newspaper writers, of being a good business woman also. She insists on printing the news of the community, but she declines to exploit scandals and, in so far as possible, stories that mean injury and disgrace to families do not appear in her paper. She is strong in the belief that her readers are most interested in news dealing with the social, religious, musical, cultural, civic and general activities of Ridgewood, and she does not hesitate to leave out items if she is convinced they might ruin someone's reputation.

Genuine Appreciation

The country paper, just as the big city daily, finds it difficult to please all its readers all the time. On the other hand, says Miss Smith, "I can think of no business dealing with the public directly that has richer returns from the standpoint of genuine appreciation."

Miss Smith's rise from the bottom of the newspaper ladder to the managing editorship gives a general idea of the varied positions open to the newspaper woman on a small town paper.

"My first job," she relates, "was to set type. I learned every step of the business from the very bottom up. Of course, that wouldn't be necessary in these days of linotypes, but the knowledge of type faces and how to set and make up a display ad or job, has been invaluable in my proof reading of job work and advertising which I still do, and also in laying out an ad or job. You see, in a smaller office the newspaper and job-printing departments are very closely interwoven.

"After I 'graduated' from the mechanical end of the business I became the cub reporter, gradually working up to society and club writer, as the town grew; dramatic and music critic, and so on."

Miss Smith is an advocate of the theory that there is no place in the economic and social order of things where a woman can do more good for her fellowmen and get more out of life for herself than in the newspaper business. She maintains that the right kind of woman, that is, one with a "nose for news" and a willingness to do any kind of work that may turn up in a country newspaper office, can fill the bill as well as a man.

Baked Bean Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A woman in Pennsylvania who found it necessary to increase the income of her family decided to offer for sale old-fashioned Boston baked beans. She soon found that many people were pleased to have these delivered to them hot, for dinner or lunch. Busy mothers, business women and small families became good customers. A little advertisement placed in the window of a local store brought new clients and the business grew steadily. The prices charged by good delicatessens and catering establishments were examined and the charge for the hot beans made as reasonable as possible. Supplies were bought at wholesale prices through the local grocery. She baked the beans in large, stoneware crocks and delivered them in small, attractive earthenware jars with handles and lids, which had formerly been used for commercial apple butter. Her children delivered them and always told customers that they might serve them right from the jars, which would be called for within two or three days. This feature seemed to please people. After the bean business was established, brown bread was added, at the request of many of the customers.

The woman who built up this service would be glad to give the recipes for the beans and brown bread to anyone who would like to try a similar plan.

A Little-Boy Suit from Old Coat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A "LITTLE-BOY" suit, complete with topcoat and cap, can be skillfully evolved from a jacket and skirt that mother or big sister has discarded. Tweeds, fancy weaves in mixed or plain colorings, or, in fact, any typical suit material can be put to a good use in this way, with practically no cost beyond the price of a pattern and the consideration of one's time.

The favorite model this year for such a small-boy ensemble consists of brief trousers buttoned to a washable blouse having detachable cuffs and collar of the fabric used for the trousers. The third piece is a double-breasted reefer with metal buttons and flap pockets. The fourth unit is a matching fabric cap. A search through laid-aside clothing may bring to light sufficient working material for several of these childs' suits, and it is often just as easy to make two or three at once, with variations of the same pattern.

Available material should be carefully studied before selecting the pattern for the topcoat, as some models allow for convenient seams which will conceal any piecing that may be found necessary. A center-bank-vent, for instance, gives a small, sports look to the garment and also introduces a seam that may prove of advantage in the work of remodeling the original jacket. The skirt of the suit will usually be sufficient for above-the-knee trousers and also furnish material for detachable cuffs and collars on the blouse, and also for the cap, which may be seamed, sectionally, to save material, if found necessary.

Pastel shades in soft cottons are a change from the usual white blouse. Pale yellow or tan with brown buttons is excellent as a blouse for a mixed tweed in browns; deep cream-color with contrasting buttons is appropriate for wear with all dark woolens. On all these suits, buttons serve an ornamental as well as practical purpose.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SHALL beautiful parks be decorated with machine guns and public squares with cannon is a matter which is being considered by club women. "Since we have renounced war shall we continue to honor its symbols?" they ask. Committees dealing with roadside beauty, community betterment, international relations, Americanization and other activities are combining their efforts toward relegating all symbols of war to museums devoted to such objects.

In place of machine guns as historic reminders, it is suggested that club women transform their vision of scenes and events worthy of commemoration and exert their influence toward establishing real and enduring reminders of a pleasant character.

The planting of historic trees is one of the projects suggested. Through this activity it is felt that every community can share in the glories of Mount Vernon, Monticello and other loved spots, and have a part in a great national conservation enterprise.

Mr. Ovid Butler, executive secretary of the American Forestry Association, in an article in The Clubwoman, explains a plan which is being made possible by the United efforts of several national organizations, and asks the coöperation of club women. He states that at present the descendants of stately walnut trees at Mount Vernon, Arlington, and Oyster Bay are growing in 21 states. They are to be found in public parks, in groves, on roadsides and in private grounds.

School officials in some places have asked Boy and Girl Scouts to plant historic trees along all the roadsides leading to rural schools and in every school yard. In some instances they have furnished planting instructions and programs appropriate for dedication ceremonies and have provided lessons in the care of trees.

Black walnuts, hickories, butternuts and beechnuts are suitable for the national tree-planting enterprise.

Another definite and valuable contribution to the project, and one in which local women's clubs can often be of great assistance, is the obtaining of nursery beds for the propagation of the seeds and provision of protective care for the young trees as they grow.

To quote Mr. Butler, "By arranging programs and ceremonies when the seeds are planted and when the trees are dedicated club women will promote the perpetuation of native nut trees, and this forestry project will stimulate patriotism and the dissemination of historical information."

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Appearances do count, girls . . . I know . . . why it is really remarkable how, after just a few weeks of Sem-Pray Jiffy Facials, one is able to notice such a marvelous improvement.

I am grateful to the Beauty Expert who told me all about Sem-Pray . . . how the rare beautifying and cleansing oils are compressed into stick form so that the very instant this creme-stick touches your skin, it melts, releasing these precious oils.

Pores are deeply cleansed, purified and closed to grow finer and finer; beautifying oils are absorbed to promote radiant, girlish skin texture, and your mirror flashes back the glamorous reflection of a new you.

Everywhere I go, Sem-Pray goes with me in my purse. I merely push up creme-stick, rub on face, and, presto, pore-deep cleanliness plus beautifying action . . . no wonder they call it a Jiffy Facial. And this Jiffy Facial does improve one's "make-up." It makes powder and rouge look like it is a part of you, and certainly, your powder does stay on hours longer. Take my advice and start using Sem-Pray today.

The 60-cent size gives a hundred facials and Toilet Counters have it or can get it. The Handy Purse Size is sold at Ten Cent Toilet Counters. If you can't buy it, order direct and get FREE gift sizes of Sem-Pray Rouge and Face Powder.

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That Page and Shaw is "The Candy of Excellence" is just as true today as it was fifty years ago.
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THE HOME FORUM

Night in the Greek Islands

TO LOVERS of beauty, the Greek Islands have always been a dream of delight—to be realized some happy day when ships came home, and time became a playground, instead of a workshop.

The ancients thought they were a string of pearls, broken and cast afloat on the sea. Homer himself likened them to shields of warriors, floating on a misty ocean: flying over them in the modern fashion, they seemed to me like iridescent shells, lying on a huge blue silk cushion.

It was the Captain of our little ciaque who first drew my attention to the growing moon, and a sky full of stars as we passed down the Corinthe Canal, and pointed out to me that the night was so light that we could see the colors as clearly as by day. The cornfields at the mouth of the Canal were yellow as we entered, and the fields of self-sown poppies on the cliff sides were scarlet.

"There is a peculiar quality in the light here," he told me. "It is not all black and silver, as it is in the North. The starlight shows color, and you will find color at night in all the Islands—yes, really—color in the landscape at night."

I thought he was exaggerating, but I found he was right. As we moved down the Canal, the cliffs grew higher, shutting us in like huge walls, but the hills and mountains behind were purple and pink and opalescent; and at last we came out into the deep blue water of the Jaronic Gulf, as blue as it could have been by day.

Crete was my first island to stay in, and we put into the harbor of Canea on a lovely evening when the setting sun was hanging a curtain of rose colors and gold in the sky, and the purple hills of other Islands stood up darkly against it.

Canea harbor is shaped like a horseshoe, with very old houses standing back from a broad quay, paved, it is said, by the ancient Phœnicians in dim remote days. Most of the houses have stone staircases outside, so that one ascends to the upper stories without entering the lower rooms. The Cretans have a fascinating fashion of hanging old Turkish rugs and carpets over these stone staircases; and at first I thought the whole harbor was beflagged and decorated, but was told that nothing special was going on—the rugs and carpets were always hung out at night. "The colors of a real Turkish rug never fade," I was told; "the rain and the sun but make them more vivid." Canea harbor was vivid enough with color—with green and red and white lights shining from the various boats, and the little Pharos at the end flashing its revolving light from one end to another.

We went ashore and walked about among the people who always crowded onto the quay in the evenings; almost all the townsfolk came out from their homes to enjoy the lovely night. Then there were peasants from inland villages—the men in the ancient Cretan costume, the very full baggy trousers of fine black cotton, white shirts, a dark sleeveless coat, and a red or yellow sash, very broad and swathed round in place of a waistcoat; the women in full dark skirts with bands of color at the edge, a corselet bodice and a colored shawl. Then there were many sailors, dark brown men with gold rings in their ears, wearing colored shirts and blue linen trousers, and a number of Turks, with full white skirts, embroidered coats, and the red fez on their heads, who had come off a boat just in from Constantinople.

Round the end of the harbor we found the huge buildings we had come especially to see, enormous closed arches lying at the back of the outside harbor—now used as warehouses, but actually built for the olden galleys in very ancient days. So large are the arches that the galley slaves could row a boat in, all the treble line of oars extended, so some idea of their size may be gained. It is many hundred years since galleys were built, but the walls and roofs of these immense arches are still intact, in good condition.

When we inspected the quay the next day, it had lost none of the illusion of the colored night: broad and long, it is paved with blocks of solid granite, dating from the same time as the galley arches, and it extends round all three sides of the harbor. Some of the old houses have been made into restaurants, and the tables and chairs are put out on the quay itself. There we dined at night, with our own table pushed right to the edge of the stone parapet, looking down into the dark water. The harbor was again filled with boats, and several larger vessels, one of which had just come in that afternoon with many passengers from Genoa; their swaying lights shone on the water, dipping up and down as the boats rose and fell on the swell.

We dined by the light of the moon; it was clear as daylight. One could even see to read the menu distinctly; no other light was necessary. This Cretan restaurant had an old Turkish cook, whose culinary art was famous all through the town. We went right through the house to the huge kitchen at the back to watch him at his work and to choose our fish for frying, our birds for roasting, and to select the special vegetable we fancied from huge bowls—spinach, potatoes, beans, peas, onions and delicious little baby carrots, all standing, steaming hot, ready to be served. We ate our strange Cretan bread and ended up with a huge basket of fruit; for fruit in Crete is so good and plentiful that it is practically given away.

Sitting in the moonlight on the quay, the talk naturally came round to ancient Knossus, and the wonderful things that had been discovered there during the last fifty years. The work goes slowly, as all such work does, but marvelous results have already been obtained and Knossus seems about to give up its deepest secrets of the ancient civilization. When the cipher of its strange engraved tablets of stone is completely discovered, it is believed that the secret link will be revealed which will bridge the hiatus between most ancient civilization. It seemed a fitting place to hear all this ancient history, the lore of the island, and we were naturally desperately sorry that no time was available for a visit to Knossus; but, as the ancients say, there is another day!

The next morning an expedition up into the Cretan mountains had been arranged for us; another burning, grilling day of summer, too hot for any exertion save in a motor. We went right into the interior, off the main track, and consequently over roads on which any ordinary car would have broken down. But it was more than worth it, for we saw some of those lovely hidden valleys and wonderful orange groves, orchards, vineyards, rose gardens, which, we had been told, the Greek Islands abounded in but which seemed to us conspicuous by their absence.

I had spoken in Athens of my disappointment at the barren and desolate look of the country as we flew over it, and I was told that that applied chiefly to the mainland only. "Even here in Greece itself," my Athenian friends said, "there are delicious wooded valleys to be found high up in the hills of the hinterland, but for real natural beauty you must go to the islands. In some of these, there are the most delicious hidden places with wonderful vegetation, luscious fruit groves, ravishing gardens: yes, the famous roses of Mitylene still grow profusely, only one must know where to find them."

We found them in the interior of Crete, certainly; and the village of Lakhus, to which we motored up the hills, was one of the loveliest places I ever saw. It had terraced gardens, vineyards with the vines trained over pergolas, houses with open patios, no windows in the upper rooms but far-reaching views over the island and far out to sea. I should like to have spent some of those warm summer days and nights in Lakhus, but alas! there was no time.

The second night in Canea we dined in another open-air restaurant, this time under a grape-covered pergola, overhanging the bay but much more quiet and select a spot, not nearly so amusing as sitting out on the quay restaurant. The grapes hanging over our heads were literally jammed together, bunches pressing against each other till the berries were bursting. We drew our host's attention to it, and asked if they were never picked. He told us there were so many that they scarcely knew what to do with them. "One would have to climb onto the table to reach these," he said, "and in Crete you can pick grapes by stretching out your hand. But, if you would like some, I will have as many basketfuls gathered for you as you can carry away."

ELEANOR ELSNER.

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Mrs. Green and Her Son: From a Painting by P. Falconet, Engraved by V. Green

EVEN though the subject and design of a mezzotint may have been conceived by one artist, it still requires an artist of power and skill to translate the picture into a mezzotint engraving. For over a hundred years after its discovery in the seventeenth century, mezzotint was practiced by artists who were not less talented than their successors, but their tools were as yet archaic and their prints showed the imperfections of an undeveloped craft. It was not until the nineteenth century, when experiment had brought at last a higher state of perfection in tools and materials, that the art of the mezzotinter began to meet with the recognition it deserved. Thus gradually the painters and other art experts of the time came to respect and value the productions of these engravers, until eventually one person was officially recognized on equal footing with the leading painters and sculptors of his time. This was Valentine Green, the first to be elected an Associate Engraver—member of the Royal Academy, and later mezzotint engraver to King George III.

Green was articled to a lawyer at Salford, in Oxfordshire, but it is said that he ran away to Evesham in order to indulge his artistic yearnings. He sought the tuition of an obscure line engraver, and, turning his attentions to mezzotint, he migrated to London. In this form of engraving, he recognized the inherent charm of tonality as best calculated to express a painter-like feeling. In consequence, he set himself to specialize in the translation of painted portraiture. He proved a most prolific worker and an astute publisher, many of his prints—especially those after Sir Joshua Reynolds—becoming classics of supreme value.

This print, "Mrs. Green and her Son," is one of the less-known specimens of Valentine Green's art. It is after the painting by Pierre Falconet, who came from Paris to work for a time in London.

This print is a sufficiently fine example, showing the marvelous gradation and beauty of tone to be achieved by this method. Note the subtle change in the values of light descending upon the face of the mother; the variety of tone about her hair and that of the child, and the velvety richness of the shadows.

It may be seen that these transcriptions in monotone are altogether distinct from reproductions of the original by photography or by any other form of mechanical copying, inasmuch as the latter are entirely wanting in artistic individuality.

A good deal of romance surrounds the history of mezzotint. For some hundred and fifty years, it was generally believed that Prince Rupert was the originator of the method. Upon the restoration of the monarchy in England, he returned from Brussels and practiced the new art which he had learned in secret there. Consequently the new engraving became known as "la manière anglaise." The researches of Laborde led to the discovery of a letter proving its writer, Ludwig Von Siegen, to be the originator. The letter is addressed to the young son of the Dowager Landgravine of Hesse, and is now preserved at Cassel.

It had long since been understood that, by punching the surface of a metal plate with a hard point, a slight burr is raised capable of holding a tiny quantity of ink. From this it is possible to obtain under pressure an impression upon paper. Now, if these minute circles of burr could be multiplied in a close and even mass over the surface of a plate, a corresponding area of uniform blackness could be printed. The practical means of achieving this was devised by Von Siegen in his invention of the roulette. This tool was a kind of cog wheel, mounted in a handle similar to a spur rowel, so that it could be wheeled in different directions over the plate. By pressing, scraping or burnishing away the roughened surface, varying shapes and gradation of tones could be rendered, and pictorial form elaborated accordingly.

In the early period of mezzotint, nothing had been found to prevent the deterioration of the delicate surface under the continual pressure of printing. Therefore few good prints were yielded, and the commercial possibilities were small. Owing partly to this drawback, the art ceased for nearly forty years; then, with the discovery of electro steel-facing, there came the revival.

Today artists, aided by greatly improved means, are emulating Valentine Green and the other early masters in translating fine paintings.

Fulfillment

I thought to write a sonnet,
A fragile golden thing,
Instead I paused to listen,
And heard a brown lark sing.

I thought to paint a picture,
A magic, golden dream,
I saw it where the winnowed wheat
Fell in an amber stream.

I thought to gather jewels
To treasure, one by one,
Instead I garnered russet pears,
Like old gold in the sun.

I thought to weave a carpet,
A fabric fair and fine,
Instead I found gold tapestry
Made by an autumn vine.

I hoped to borrow beauty—
Rare gold from land or sea,
I found it in my woodlot
Upon a maple tree.

JESSIE LINKLETTER.

Gardens of the Alhambra

Every Spanish city has its favorite Alameda or Paseo. Seville is no exception to this rule and the Paseo de las Delicias that leads to the Parque de Maria-Luisa is a typical example of these shaded promenades, planted with sycamores or lindens, under whose cool vaults the people love to saunter at ease and take the air on the long summer evenings.

But the most beautiful of these Alamedas that I know is the one that leads from Granada up through the Valle de la Asabica to the gates of the Alhambra. It is planted with elms brought from England by the Duke of Wellington in 1812—trees that now, centenarians, rear their mighty boles aloft like the pillars of some vast cathedral, while their branches, meeting high aloft, intertwine to form a verdant roof, impenetrable even at mid-day, that excludes the rays of the summer sun and breaks the winds, leaving the floor of the valley cool, still, and shadowy. Three fountains decorate its leafy aisles that are constantly murmuring with the sound of running water that gushes from countless springs in the hillside, as well as from the Acequia del Rey that brings them down from the snows of the Sierras above the Generalife. To add to the charm of this mystic grove, the air is filled with the songs of nightingales that, attracted by the cool shadows and the calm atmosphere, meet by hundreds in its dense foliage.

These beautiful groves lead us, at last, to the Moorish Palace of the Alhambra, which contains three small gardens that are usually neglected by the tourist in his interest in the palace itself. Two of them are really only courtyards laid out with garden features, but even to these the designers have been able to impart a singular charm and show how much can be done with a very small space. The best known of these is the Garden of Lindaraja in the very shadow of the Peinador de la Reina. From its center rises the exquisite alabaster fountain whose praises have been sung by Washington Irving in his "Alhambra," About it, the symmetrical beds are confined by thick hedges of box and shaded by orange-trees and cypresses, while from above, between the high protecting walls, falls a powdery, sifted light like that from a studio skylight, that lends to this little garden a very peculiar charm.

The second of these Alhambra gardens, known as the Jardín del Cuarto de Machucá, lies at the western end of the palace. It also is laid out in geometric patterns with clipped hedges and rose arbors while, through breaks in its massive walls you catch glimpses of the Albaicín opposite, with its church towers silhouetted against the sky and its red-tiled roofs descending the hill, pell-mell, in picturesque confusion, to the gorge worn by the Darro far down beneath you.

But it is the third garden, the Jardín de los Adarves, or Garden of the Ramparts, that is the most characteristic and the most beautiful of the three. As its name implies, it lies imbedded within the very walls of the old Moorish stronghold in the shadow of the Alcazaba or keep of the fortress. But even within these restricted confines it manages to contain a world of pretty features: fountains enclosed in box-hedges; gateways made of little rounded rocks; roses of Castile clambering in profusion over trellises of iron, whose arches frame fascinating views of the city, and the Vega lying far below with the mountains of Elvira and the Albaicín rising opposite.

It is to the choice of such spots upon the heights that the Granada gardens owe a large portion of their peculiar charm. For in them, shut off from the world and embowered in flowers, you feel an intimate solitude, a quiet sense of retirement as if you were secluded in a well-furnished room, yet when you look out of your window, so to speak, through an opening in the wall, cunningly devised so as to command a certain prospect, you have the feeling that all the world lies spread out at your feet for you to gaze upon and wonder at.—From "Through Spain and Portugal," by ERNEST PEIXOTTO.

Sunset From Brooklyn Bridge

Into what place of beauty and of strangeness have I come?

Hung here between, the earth and sky, in this great spider-web of ropes and cables, the sunset has found me out.

Far below, on the broad breast of the river, a finger of hot gold darts at me,

And the quick air about me tingles with color.

The sky-line of the city, like the huddled lives of my people, rises out of discord into beauty.

Its high straight towers, its blocks and heavy cubes, combining somehow into magic, burst into sudden bloom against the sky.

Here as I stand, swung in an iron cage of space, wrapped in a flame of beauty, to my ears a steady thunder comes,

The thunder of mankind, the strong harsh sound of his living, grinding voice of his daily tasks.

The sound is round me as the flame is round me.

It shakes me with its vehemence.

It beats like wings against me.

Slowly now the flame of gold cools into scarlet, then to rose.

The air lets go its emptiness, and stirs about me palpable as mist.

The blossoming towers exist in it, as in a sea.

Now in curves and lines of ebony the web of cables bites into the dusk,

And like an indrawn breath the vanished sun sucks up the lingering light.

Into this place of beauty and of strangeness pierces a star.

—From "Profiles From Home," by EUNICE TIETJENS.

Pärlor i karaktären

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

DE SOM söka efter andliga ting kunna från naturens rike hämta många vackra lärdomar av andlig betydelse. Ostronet, till exempel, härbärgerar stundom ett främmande ämne, i form av ett litet sandkorn, från vilket det ej kan befria sig. Lett av instinkt börjar det därför göra detta oskadligt och göra det till begynnelsen av ett skönt och värdefullt ting—en pärla.

Det står skrivet i Bibeln, att Gud "icke av villigt hjärta plågar . . . människors barn och vållar dem bedrövelse", och att betvivla detta påstående vore att betvivla kärleken och godheten hos Honom, vilken Kristus Jesus lärde oss kalla vår "Fader". Fadern, som är oändlig Kärlek, plågar icke sina barn med att pålägga dem något som är ont. När vi utgå från detta, måste vi medgiva, att det icke är rätt eller naturligt, att människosläktet vare sig syndar eller lider. Vi människor hava alltid blivit uppmanade att övervinna synden, och det har allmänt ansetts, att vi härvidlag kunna vänta att få gudomlig hjälp; men många av dem som allvarligt åstunda att vara kristna hava trott, att det lidande, vilket synes dem omöjligt att befria sig från, är förordnat av Gud för att föra dem närmare Honom. Genom att bestämt neka till att lidandet kan vara sänt av Gud, kan varje lidande människa förvandla sin bedrövelse till ett härligt tillfälle att komma närmare Gud. Icke endast kan hennes förnimmelse av lidande ersättas med medvetande om harmoni, utan hon kan även uppbygga en karaktär, som ej kan skattas nog högt; ty det är ett faktum, att den som lider, på grund av sin bedrövelse ofta känner ett tvingande behov att söka en högre makt, ett behov, vilket de som äga en stark hälsa icke förstå eller erkänna.

Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, vände sig i djup nöd till Gud och blev helad. Och när hon blev baktalad och förföljd under stormar av opposition mot den uppenbarelse av Sanningen, som hon genom sin rena, andliga förståelse tillbjöd världen, höjde hon sig över varje pinsam omständighet och lade därigenom pärlor av skönhet, storslagenhet och ädelhet till sin karaktär. Tusentals män och kvinnor, som genom hennes lära och exempel blivit befriade från lidande, stå upp och välsigna hennes namn.

På sid. 574 i Christian Science' lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften), framlägger Mrs. Eddy en sanning, som hon av egen erfarenhet lärt känna. Hon säger: "Just den omständighet, som för din lidande förnimmelse tyckes vara ond och kvalfull, kan Kärleken göra till en ängel, som du utan att veta det får hysa som gäst." Må de som lida sluta upp med att begrunda sitt lidande och nalkas Gud genom de sanningar, som Bibeln lär och som gjorts praktiskt tillämpliga genom förståelsen av Christian Science. Såsom pärlan växer, läggande lager på lager, stadigt och oavbrutet, så skall ock den mentalitet, som genom oändlig Kärlek söker helande från felaktiga föreställningar, tillväxa i förståelsen av andliga egenskaper. I den mån dessa uppenbaras, må den som längtar efter frihet, i sitt medvetande uppbygga dem—intelligens, vishet, godhet, skönhet, tillgivenhet, mod, kärlek, tillförsikt, hälsa, helighet—egenskaper, som skola bilda den gudomliga skönheten hos människan, Guds återspegling. Var och en har av Gud given befogenhet att öka sin förståelse av den sanning, som helar de falska föreställningarna om synd, sjukdom och disharmoni och att utveckla skönhetens och harmoniens andliga idéer.

Hur djup vår bedrövelse än må synas, hur prövande våra förhållanden än må vara, låt oss dock fatta mod och höja oss över denna pinsamma förnimmelse till den sanna medvetandet om vårt liv i oändlig Kärlek. När vi med fast ståndaktighet tillbakavisa varje suggestion om de disharmonier, vilka ej höra oss, såsom Guds barn, till och ersätta dem med de sköna idéer, som enligt gudomlig rätt tillhöra oss, skola vi finna, att vi hysa änglar såsom gäster; ty Mrs. Eddy definierar "änglar" på följande sätt: "Guds tankar utgående till människan; andliga ingivelser, rena och fullkomliga; inspirationen av godhet, renhet och odödlighet, motverkande allt ont, all sinnlighet och dödlighet (*Science and Health*, sid. 581). Vilket pris kan väl sättas på en karaktär, uppbyggd av sådana pärlor som dessa? Den som genom att följa Jesu exempel förvärvar en sådan karaktär, gör sitt dagliga liv till ett obestridligt bevis på Guds oändliga godhet.

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Pearls of Character

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE seeking after spiritual things may draw many beautiful lessons of spiritual meaning from the realm of nature. The oyster, for example, sometimes gives hospitality to a foreign substance in the shape of a speck of grit, of which it cannot rid itself; so, guided by instinct, it proceeds to render it harmless and to make it the beginning of a thing of beauty and value—a pearl.

It is written in the Bible that God "doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men," and to doubt this statement would be to doubt the love and goodness of Him whom Christ Jesus taught us to call "our Father." The Father, who is infinite Love, does not afflict His children with any burden of evil. Reasoning thus, one must admit that it is not right or natural that mankind should either sin or suffer. Men have always been urged to overcome sinfulness, and it has been generally believed that in this direction they may expect to receive divine help; but many of those earnestly desiring to be Christians have believed that the suffering from which they seem unable to escape is ordained by God to bring them nearer to Him. Refusing resolutely to admit that suffering can be God-bestowed, every sufferer may turn his affliction into a glorious opportunity for drawing closer to God. Not only may his suffering sense be replaced by the consciousness of harmony, but he may build a character upon which no value great enough can be set; for it is a fact that the sufferer, through his affliction, often feels an urgent need to seek a higher power, a need which those in robust health may not recognize or admit.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in sore affliction drew near to God and was healed. And when, through storms of opposition to the revelation of Truth, which through her pure spiritual understanding she offered to the world, she was maligned and persecuted, she surmounted each afflictive circumstance, adding pearls of beauty, grandeur, and nobility to her character. And thousands of men and women, released from suffering through her teaching and example, rise up and bless her name.

On page 574 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy states a truth which she herself had experienced. She says, "The very circumstance, which your suffering sense deems wrathful and afflictive, Love can make an angel entertained unawares." Let those who suffer turn from the contemplation of their suffering, and draw near to God through the truths taught in the Bible and made practical through the understanding of Christian Science. As the pearl grows, layer upon layer, steadily and persistently, so the mentality which seeks healing of erring beliefs through infinite Love increases in the understanding of spiritual qualities. As these are unfolded, let the one desiring freedom build them up in consciousness—intelligence, wisdom, goodness, beauty, affection, courage, love, assurance, health, holiness—qualities which go to make up the divine loveliness of man, the reflection of God. Each one has divine authority to increase his understanding of the truth which heals the false beliefs of sin, sickness, and discord, and to unfold the spiritual ideas of beauty and harmony.

However sore may seem our affliction, however trying our circumstances, let us take courage and rise above this afflictive sense into the true consciousness of our life in infinite Love. As with positive persistence we turn aside every suggestion of the discords which do not belong to us as God's children, and replace them with the beautiful ideas which are our own by divine right, we shall find ourselves entertaining angels; for Mrs. Eddy defines "angels" thus: "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality" (Science and Health, p. 581). What price can be set upon a character made up of pearls such as these? The one who, following Jesus' example, attains it, makes his daily life an incontestable proof of God's infinite goodness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

On the Road to Cahirciveen

We sat on the low stone wall of a narrow cliff road, watching the restless waves of the Atlantic splash against the rocks. Sportive sea gulls swayed with the perfect rhythm of the swelling sea, while others fluttered over the velvet of moss-covered cliff ledges.

It was late October and tourist traffic had ceased in the winding roads of Kerry. We had purposely delayed our tour, in order to watch the autumn sunsets of the southern Irish coast. Delay on this occasion was not a thing of choice; for the car which we had hired refused to function about ten miles from the quaint little town of Cahirciveen. Indeed, Darby, our driver, guide, companion, and herald of good cheer, had informed us apologetically that the break-down was of "a serious nature."

"I'm thinkin' we'll be spending the night in a boreen unless some stravagin' cart goin' to the town would take a message for us. Maybe ye'd better walk up the road a bit, an' drop in to Peg Garvey's cottage. She always has a good fire in the place and a welcome for strangers."

A gray drizzling mist was drifting inland from the sea and Darby, a human barometer, predicted "rain galore before sundown." So, on his advice, we sought the shelter of Peg's cottage. Darby accompanied us to the door and pictured our distress in such glowing terms as to elicit the last ounce of sympathy from our temporary hostess. Her hands were covered with white flour and moist dough, which she was kneading as we entered. Immediately she ceased her work, wiping her hands on her large apron, as blue as the limpid eyes that greeted us smilingly.

"Wisha I'm ashamed at the cut o' the place, but ye're welcome to a warm fire an' a good soogan chair; an' maybe ye'd have a bit of hot cake. It will be hours, surely, before Darby gets that ould gazabo of a car to move. 'Tis the misfortune that's on the creature. I never saw him goin' the road, but something was wrong with that car of his. Ye had the great courage to sit in it at all at all."

"Please, Peg," I said, "go ahead with your work. My friends and I will sit here at the fire, but don't allow us to interrupt your bread-making."

"I must put the kettle on," she replied, "an' throw a few sods o' turf on the fire to make it lively. Now let ye warm up an' when himself comes in from the fields, he'll tackle the white mare an' drive Darby to town for another car. 'Tis late in the year ye took the notion of a sight-seein'. Little trouble ye'd have of gettin' a lift in the summer months; you couldn't count the cars that do be goin' the roads in the long evenin's. Well, ye won't feel the time slippin' now when the kettle will be singin' and the bread steemin' hot, an' I have half a dozen grand fresh eggs, two for each of ye. I know ye won't say against 'em."

We had traveled many miles that day and the promise of a special dinner at our hotel in Cahirciveen filled the return trip with pleasant anticipations. Besides, the sea and mountain air of Ireland keenly whets the tourist's appetite. Since there was no hope of reaching the town for some hours, we gladly accepted Peg's hospitality.

Nearly an hour flew by in pleasant talk and Peg was busy spreading a neat white cloth on the kitchen table. Her best cups and cutlery were brought from the parlor, as she made apologies for entertaining us in the kitchen, explaining that it was so much warmer there than up in the room where no fire was lit since last year.

The kitchen was filled with the odor of freshly baked bread, and my two friends and I were enjoying the simple meal when Darby's head appeared at the door: "Are ye ready? I've got the car goin' again."

"But, Darby," I said, "you can't have been to town in this short time. Besides, you said it was a serious breakdown."

"An' so it was serious," he replied. "I went over the road to Henry Quinlan, the school master, he that has a car of his own an' knows a lot about machinery. He diagnosed the trouble in one second, so we can be on the way when ye finish the meal."

"Well, it can't have been a very serious trouble."

"Faith, 'twas serious enough to leave us stranded here for a week if someone with a can of petrol didn't come the road."

N. P.

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STOCKS MEET MORE SELLING AFTER RALLY

Prices Unable to Hold Early Gains and Close Is Heavy

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—A backwash of selling swept through the stock market in the afternoon today, erasing a morning rise of 1 to 2 points, and sending leaders from fractions to 2 points under yesterday's final prices.

The late tone was heavy. Transfers were only about 2,600,000 shares, or about half of yesterday's turnover. United States Steel lost about a point, and miscellaneous issues off 1 to 2 included American Telephone, American Can, Consolidated Gas, North American, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, du Pont, Santa Fe, International Harvester and others.

Case dropped nearly 4, influenced by a drop in wheat.

The midweek electric power and steel production reports continued mildly favorable, but did not indicate sufficient change to fire the market with any fresh bullish enthusiasm.

Traders Cautious

Usually well-informed brokerage quarters reported that the market had attracted support of an excellent quality around the low levels of the reaction of the last two sessions, but there was a notable tendency among the trading element to see whether the support levels established would be maintained.

The list had lost about a third of its extreme rise from July to September, and could not break away much further without exceeding the proportions of a mere technical or secondary reaction.

Steel production has failed to pick up as rapidly as expected in some quarters. Dow-Jones reported that operations in the Youngstown area had receded a little since the start of the week, although this was regarded as temporary. Sources close to U. S. Steel understood that bookings since Sept. 1 had shown fairly gratifying expansion, and automobile quarters said that the pickup in retail sales late in August was being well sustained. But hopes of any marked gain in steel production were evidently being deferred until October.

Oil and copper shares participated in the morning rally. The increase in crude oil production, shown in the weekly statistics, however, made traders reluctant to follow a move in those issues, since this is the season of declining gasoline consumption. Copper metal showed signs of renewed heaviness, with a little metal moving at less than the 6¼-cent-a-pound price being maintained by larger producers in both domestic and foreign markets.

Bonds Are Firmer

Liquidation in the bond market slowed down today, and some of the recent victims of the selling move displayed rallying tendencies.

At the same time most recoveries were not buoyant and some issues still had considerable distance to go to reach their previous high position.

Traders and investors were moderately cheered by the electric power output figures for the week ended Sept. 10, which, taking into account the Labor Day holiday, showed a substantial increase over the previous period.

Among the rail loans that raised their prices were Santa Fe 4s and 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s. An uncertain tone was shown by bonds of Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, Great Northern and Southern Pacific.

The utilities continued somewhat hesitant. Losses were recorded at one time by issues of American & Foreign Power, Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas and North American. American Telephones were fairly steady and International Telephone and Postal Telegraph obligations rallied a point or more.

Industrial specialties registered moderate gains. Among these were American Smelting 5s, Chile Copper 5s, Dodge Bros. 6s, Goodrich 6½s, International Match 5s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Texas Corporation 5s and Warner Bros. 6s.

German Government bonds recovered a point or more along with Italian 7s and Kreuger & Toll 5s. The Japanese group was easy.

United States Government loans were quiet and moderately firm.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; selling resumed in quieter trading.

Bonds: Irregular; rails firm.

Curb: Heavy; reaction follows early firmness.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; changes narrow.

Cotton: Lower, easier stock and grain markets, New Orleans and hedge selling.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Weak; eastern and foreign liquidation; weakness cotton and stocks.

Corn: Easy; bearish government weather reports; unsettled cash market.

Cattle: Strong to higher.

Hogs: Slow and steady to strong.

FOREIGN

London—A fair recovery from yesterday's depression was registered on the stock exchange due to the improvement in commodity prices. Oil shares were a feature on the rise in the price of petrol while repurchases advanced quotations in other directions. Transatlantic issues were uncertain until the opening in Wall Street, and then hardened. The market closed steady.

Paris—Encouraged by the better tone in London, particularly in metal prices, and despite heaviness in Wall Street, quotations on the Bourse showed a better disposition. Most of yesterday's losses were recovered, and the closing was firm.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse improved, and the market closed firm.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

By the Associated Press

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 14	Sept. 13
9	1¾	..	Abitibi Pow & P	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
9¼	1¾	..	Adams Express	1100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
30¾	12	2	Adams Millis	2100	19	17¾	17¾	18
13¾	9¼	..	Addressograph	1400	12¾	12	12	13½
4¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	800	9¼	8½	8½	8½
63¼	30¾	4¼	Air Reduction	100	58	53	53	55¼
3½	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
16⅜	7¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	2100	10¾	10	10	10½
3⅝	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	4300	2½	2	2½	2⅝
8	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
7¾	¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
8	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	5½	5½	5½	..
15	5¾	..	Alleghany Steel	40	14⅞	14½	14⅞	..
87¾	42¾	6‡	Allied Chem	21100	79¾	71½	73	77½
15¼	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	10¼	9	9	10
10	4½	..	Alpha Port Cem	1100	10	9½	9½	..
2½	¼	..	Amal Leather	300	1½	1½	1½	..
11	5⅞	..	Amal Leather pf	100	8½	8½	8½	..
20½	13	2	Amerada	1100	20½	20¼	20¼	20¾
15¾	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	10½	9¾	10	10½
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	1400	17½	14½	14⅝	16½
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40	40	40	40
17⅜	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	14¾	14¼	14¼	14
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	75	75	75	75
137¾	29¾	5‡	Am Can	17400	55½	50⅜	50⅜	53½
16	3⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	1200	10½	9¾	9¾	9½
50	18	..	Am Car & F pf	1200	29¾	25½	25½	25½
7	1⅞	..	Am Chain	100	5	5	5	..
37⅜	16	3‡	Am Chicle	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
20¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1800	26¾	23	23	25
15¾	2¾	..	Am European	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	11⅞
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	4700	10¼	7¾	7¾	9½
33	5¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	1100	16¼	15½	15½	15½
58½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	19	17¼	17¼	19
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1200	12¼	11	11	13½
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5	5	5	5
26	4⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	19	18	18	..
21⅜	7⅜	3	Am Ice	400	9½	9	9	9
12	2¼	..	Am International	3200	8⅞	7½	7⅝	8⅜
¾	¼	..	Am La France	100	½	½	½	½
15¼	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	1100	10	8⅞	8⅞	9¾
46⅜	19	7	Am Loco pf	160	32½	32½	32½	33
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	200	7⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
13½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	24	24	24	23
33	14	1½	Am News	10	26	23	23	23½
17½	3	..	Am Power & Lt	4400	13⅛	10	10½	11⅜
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	44¼	42	42	39
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1100	36¼	35	36	36¾
11½	3¼	..	Am Radiator	6100	10	8½	8½	9¾
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	3100	13⅜	10½	10½	12½
29¼	13⅞	3	Am Safety Razor	400	22	22	22	20½
7⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	½	½	½	½
27½	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4200	19½	16⅜	16½	18⅜
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	1100	39½	39½	3½	..
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	54	52½	52½	..
14½	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	2300	10½	8½	8½	9¾
36¾	20	2½‡	Am Stores	100	34½	34½	34½	33½
34¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	29½	27	27	27
90	48	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	81¾	81¼	81¼	..
137⅛	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	27100	114¾	108½	108½	113
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	10	27	27	27	25½
34½	10	2	Am Wat Wks & El	3100	27¼	21½	21½	26
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	24¼	22	22	24
9⅞	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	1100	7⅞	6½	6½	6¼
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1400	34½	30⅞	30⅞	32⅜
4⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5	4⅜	5	4
14¾	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	13¼	10¼	10⅝	12
14⅞	3	..	Anaconda Wire	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	12½	11⅜	11½	11⅝
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	1100	45¼	45	45	45
2½	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	1200	2¼	2	2	2¼
13⅜	3⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1200	11½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
15¼	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	11½	11	11	11
2¾	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	1⅞
1½	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	8¾	7½	7½	8½
40	20	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	40	40	40	39
94	17⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	6100	55	49	49	52¾
66	31	5	Atchison pf	100	67	66½	66½	70
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	32½	21	21	31¼
12	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	3100	18⅝	17	17¼	18⅜
151¾	28¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	11100	59½	49¼	49¼	54½
7	½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6

—B—

14⅞	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	8½	7¼	7¼	8⅞
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	25	25	25	24¼
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4100	17	14½	14¾	14⅜
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1900	20⅜	16¾	16¾	18½
55¼	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	27	27	27	30½
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	2100	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5¾
45½	18⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	400	19¼	18	18	18
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	400	7¼	6⅜	6⅜	7
62⅜	17⅜	..	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	..
78¾	41½	..	Bendix Aviation	6400	13⅜	10⅝	10¾	12
24⅝	5¾	..	Best & Co	2100	13⅞	11⅛	11⅛	14
24⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	8100	23⅜	20⅛	20⅛	23
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	46¼	41	41¼	46½
17¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	14¼	12½	12½	13½
1	⅜	..	Booth Fisheries	100	½	½	½	..
1⅜	½	..	Booth Fish 1pf	100	1⅛	1	1	..
43¼	20	2	Borden	3100	29¾	28	28	29⅜
13½	3⅞	..	Borg Warner	1200	11½	10	10	10⅝
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	1400	6⅞	5¾	5¾	6⅝
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1400	23⅜	21½	21½	23½
75¾	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	60	58½	59½	60
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	78	77	77	79
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1½	1¼	1½	1½
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
10⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	7¾
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
4½	¾	..	Budd Wheel	1300	3¼	2⅞	3	2½
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	700	5⅜	5½	5½	5½
3½	1¼	..	Bulova Watch	100	3	3	3	..
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	100	11	9¾	9⅞	10
21⅜	3½	..	Bush Terminal	1400	6⅞	6	6	8½
65	7¼	..	Bush Term deb	10	18⅛	17½	18⅛	18
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	49¾	47	49	47
1¾	½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
5⅞	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	4¼	4	4¼	4
24½	7	..	Byers	2100	19⅜	15½	15¼	17⅝

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	21800	15⅜	14½	14½	15
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6000	5⅞	5	5	5
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	40000	13½	11¾	11⅞	12¼
20¾	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	35000	17⅜	15	15¼	16¼
9½	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7⅛
3½	1	3	Capital Admin pf	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	52¼
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	60000	55	44	44	68⅜
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	84¼	64½	64½	..
15	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2900	10	9½	9½	10
12⅜	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	3000	8¼	6¼	6¼	8
7½	1¾	..	Celotex Co pf	30	5	5	5	..
20¼	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	1200	18½	17¾	17¾	18
6¼	2¾	..	Century Ribbon	4000	4½	4¼	4¼	..
15	5	..	Cerro de Pasco	8500	10¾	8½	9	10
30	11½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	11300	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27⅜
20¾	4¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	27100	15½	12⅜	12⅜	15½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	12500	23¼	20	20	22¾
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	6000	3¼	2⅞	3	3⅛
15½	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3500	12	10¼	10¼	11½
6⅛	⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	1600	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
1⅜	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	11000	4¾	4	4	4⅞
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	13000	10⅛	8	8	9½
31	2½	..	Chi & N'west pf	800	18	13	13	16
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2100	5½	4¾	4⅞	5
12	2½	..	Chi Uneu Tr pf	700	11¾	10¼	10¼	10½
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	31000	8¼	7¾	7	7⅞
37⅞	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¼
12½	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	11¼	11	11	..
8	1½	..	Childs Company	4000	6¼	5¾	5¾	6
16	6	..	Chile Copper	30	10	9	9	11
21	5	..	Chrysler	50000	17½	14	14⅜	16¼
28½	11½	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	13½	13½	13½	13¾
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	58½	55	55	56¾
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	2300	1⅛	..	..	1⅛
22	10	7	Cluett Peabody	..	13½	13½	13½	15
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	50	90	90	90	..
12	11	1	Colgate-Palm P	9500	16⅜	14¾	14¾	15¼
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	2500	7¾	7	7	7¾
47⅜	27⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1700	10¾	9½	9½	10½
20	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	21	21	21	23
20⅞	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	1000	17	14⅜	14½	15⅝
79⅝	40	6	Columbia G pf A	800	70½	70¼	70½	76½
41⅛	13½	2	Columbian Carb	300	33½	28½	28½	32
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	10½	8¼	9	9
11	3⅜	.50	Comm Credit	6000	26¼	25	25¼	25¾
27½	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	12200	22¾	20¼	20¼	20⅝
79	55½	6	Comm I Tr pf	600	76¾	76½	76½	77
13¼	3⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	11200	11½	9¾	9¾	11
5½	1⅜	..	Somwith & So	21599	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	4
68½	29⅛	6	Comwith & S pf	100	60	60	60	60½
12	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1200	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
5¾	1	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3	3	3	3
1¾	½	..	Consol Fil ml pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
69¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	15000	60½	55⅜	55⅜	58⅞
95½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	95	95	95	95½
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	1000	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6
9	4	..	Consol Oil	2100	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7½
1⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
2½	⅜	..	Container A	100	2	2	2	2
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	2400	6¼	6	6	5½
1¾	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	2400	1	⅞	⅞	1⅛
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	1400	41	40	40	41
34⅛	17⅜	2	Cont Can	15000	32½	31¼	31¾	30½
8¼	2	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1000	5¼	4½	4½	5
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	12300	18¼	16¾	17¼	17½
2	⅝	..	Cont Motors	6500	2	1¾	2	1¾
9¼	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	27000	7¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
53¾	24¾	3	Corn Products	30000	48¾	45½	45½	45¾
7	1½	..	Coty	20000	6¾	4¾	5½	4⅞
23	7¼	2¼	Cream of Wheat	17000	23	23	23	23
6¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	5	5	5	5
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	12100	12½	11	11⅜	11
25	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	700	25¼	25	25½	21½
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	30	30	30	30	30½
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	100	4½	4½	4½	2½
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	1700	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
26	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	20½	20½	20½	22
31	7	6	Curtis Publishing	35000	18¾	17½	17½	18
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	73	73	73	73½
22⅜	1⅜	..	Curtiss Aero	10	12	12	12	..
3	⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2½	2	2	2¼
4¾	12	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	3¼	3	3	3½
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	400	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	1800	5½	5¾	5¾	5½
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	11200	9½	9	9	9⅜
92½	32	6	Del 3¾ Hudson	12100	79½	74	74	78
45¼	8½	..	Del Lack & W	14100	34	28	28	31¼
9	½	..	Denver R G pf	100	5½	5½	5½	6
22	8¼	6	Detroit Edison	1400	92	88¼	88¼	90
15½	7	..	Devoe & Ray A	1100	10	9	9	15
19½	12	..	Diamond Match	6900	17¼	17	17	17⅛
28	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	3200	24⅞	24¾	24¾	24⅞
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	4200	11½	11¼	11⅜	11¼
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	200	16½	15¾	15¾	15⅞
14⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	2000	17½	14½	15	16
59¼	22	2	du Pont de Nem	18000	39½	33¾	34⅞	37¾

—E—

87⅜	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	21800	55	50¼	49⅞	51¾
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	8300	7¾	6½	6½	7¾
2	½	..	Effingon Schild	2200	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
12½	2¼	..	Ettingon S pf	100	7	7	7	7¾
32¾	8½	1.30	Elec Auto-Lite	14000	21⅜	18	18⅜	20½
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	21700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
14	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	10000	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅝
15¾	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	15000	11⅜	9	9	10⅞
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	2700	39	33½	33½	36
58½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	6500	33	32¾	32¾	33½
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	12000	24¼	22½	23	24
36½	16	3	Endicott Johnson	400	33½	33½	33½	33⅝
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	600	13½	11	11	12½
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	300	45	45	45	..
17	12	1½	Equitable Off Big	100	17	17	17	..
11⅜	2	..	Erie RR	2400	7⅞	7	7	7⅛
15½	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	10¾	9¼	9¼	10
7¾	2	2b	Eureka Vacuum	600	5¼	5	5	5

—F—

47¾	15	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	21	20	20	24
1¾	2	..	Fashion Park	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
22	9½	1½‡	Fed Lt & Trac	10	60	60	60	..
2½	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16¾	3	..	Fed Wat Serv A	1000	6	5¾	5¾	6
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	18	17½	17½	16½
16½	2	1	Filene's Sons Co	10	16½	16½	16½	..
18⅜	10½	1	Firestone T&R	3000	13½	13	13	14
54¼	38	2½	First Nat Stores	200	51¼	51¼	51¼	49¾
3	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	430	1¼	1	1¼	1
3	⅛	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	340	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
8¼	3	..	Follansbee B	100	5	5	5	6

—G—

1⅞	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
35⅜	9½	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	4000	20⅝	18	18	20
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	2000	11½	10⅝	11	11
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	1800	16	13½	16	16½
105¾	90	8	Gen Baking pf	10	106½	105½	106½	105
11⅛	10½	..	Gen Cable A	900	8½	6¼	6¼	6¼
25⅜	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	30	20	18	18	20
26½	8½	40	Gen Electric	18000	18⅜	16⅝	16⅝	17½
11⅜	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2000	11¾	11	11⅞	11¾
44½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	4000	29½	28⅛	28⅛	29½
2¼	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	200	13¼	13¼	12¼	13¼
30	8½	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	10	22	23	23	18¼
40	8¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	20	31½	21½	21½	..
46⅝	28	3	Gen Mills	4800	48¾	45¼	45¼	48¼
24⅜	7⅝	5	Gen Motors	18000	18⅜	14⅞	15	16⅛
87½	56½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	81¾	80½	80½	82
4	2⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	100	7½	7½	4½	5
7⅞	1	..	Gen Pub Service	1000	4¾	4¼	4¼	..
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	2000	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
16½	8	..	Gen Ritz pf ww	500	16¾	16½	11⅜	..
15⅝	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	8000	19¾	17¾	17½	18½
10⅜	3½	..	Glidden	2000	8	6⅝	6⅞	7
76	38	7	Glidden ppf	20	76	78¾	76	..
8	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3000	5

SHARPEST RISE EVER KNOWN IN WOOL MARKET

Demand Is Less but Prices Continue Firm—Mills Well Supplied

While the demand for wool has slackened appreciably in the last few days, prices have held exceedingly firm throughout the list, and quarter-blood combing wools, which are in very light offering, have shown a decidedly strong tendency. This week finds wool prices still at the top.

Whether one attaches much or little importance to the current political news, so far as the effect of such news may be felt in the markets for commodities and securities, the fact remains that the wool market has been through a two months' period of almost unprecedented activity and has experienced a rise in wool values which is probably the sharpest ever seen in the American trade.

Values for wool are now quite 30 per cent on the average above the low point of early July, if not a bit higher.

Lessened Activity

It is only natural, therefore, that there should be a lessening of activity on the part of the mill buyers. Some of the mills undoubtedly have supplies sufficient to last them for many months, acquired in the belief that wool has been unduly low, and that more than a normal profit, therefore, could be derived from purchases made on the market which has been current hitherto.

Even now, it is true that wool is below normal values, as well as below import parities, and from the long range point of view the staple is still "cheap."

There has been an appreciable gain in interest in wool fabrics in the piece goods markets. Heavy commitments have been made in fine knit goods for women's wear, and spinners have reported very good specifications received against contracts that were heavy for fine knitting yarns. This business, of course, has been passed back in turn to the topmakers.

Best of all, there has been steady improvement, also, in the demand for men's wear lines, both in worsteds and woolens, and this fact has been of decided interest to the wool trade which regards the men's wear business as the backlog of the industry, year in and year out, regardless of the volume of demand for women's wear lines.

Sales At Top Prices

Sales which have been made during the last few days have been at the top prices in the latest movement. Fine Ohio and Pennsylvania delaine wool has been sold at 21 cents, which means, clean basis, fully 50 cents, possibly 51 cents. Territory graded fine staple wools are readily quotable, therefore, on a basis of 50 cents clean at the moment.

Half-blood Ohio combing wools have been sold at 20 cents in the grease, estimated to be the equivalent to 43 to 44 cents readily and the best territory half-blood combing wools, therefore, are quotable at 45 to 47 cents, with some houses asking rather more.

Medium wools are even stronger relatively than the finer qualities. Sales of three-eighths combing Ohio-Michigan wools have been made at 23 cents, and a half cent more has been made for quarter-blood combing, with 24 cents asked for these grades by many houses, and offerings are extremely limited.

Dealers in the country state that they have refused bids of 20 cents for merchantable quarter and three-eighths Ohio and Michigan types and 19 to 19½ cents is not infrequently asked for Indiana and Missouri wools.

Woolen Wools Firm

Woolen wools are in very firm position, and gray B supers scoured have advanced further to about 30@32 cents asked, following sales of 27@30 cents within the last few days. Good scoured B lambs, slightly tinged, have been available in the market this week at 35@37 cents according to the wool. Scoured double A wools of good to choice type are quotable at 53@55 cents, these prices affording the trading range for scoured pulled wools.

Foreign markets are very strong everywhere. The sales in Brisbane this week are even above the close of the Sydney sales last week, with good combing 64-70s wools quoted at 32 cents or better, clean landed in bond.

At the sale of East India wools which opened in Liverpool yesterday prices were 15 to 20 per cent above the close in July. A similar advance is expected at the opening of the London Colonial auctions next Tuesday.

Mohair is moderately active. Interest is commencing to center on the new fall clip in the Southwest, which is just beginning to come into warehouse. A clip of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds is expected.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.50½	.51⅞	.48¾	.48¾	—2¼
December	.54½	.55	.52	.52¼	—2½
May	.59⅞	.60¼	.57½	.57⅝	—2½
	Corn				
September	.27⅞	.28⅜	.27	.27¼	— ¼
December	.30½	.31	.29¼	.29½	— ⅛
May	.35½	.35⅞	.34	.34⅜	—1
	Oats				
September	.15¼	.15¼	.15	.15	...
December	.18⅛	.18⅛	.17⅝	.17¾	— ⅛
May	.20¾	.21	.20⅝	.20⅝	— ⅛
	Lard				
September	5.00	5.25	4.97	5.05	+.15
January	4.70	4.77	4.70	4.77	+.05
October	4.95	4.97	4.93	4.95	...

SHARP REACTION IN COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Early advances of 23 to 27 points in cotton today on covering and trade buying in sympathy with firm Liverpool cables were followed by sharp reactions in the afternoon under pressure of increased southern hedge selling which brought out liquidation and uncovered stop orders. December contracts sold off from 7.76 to 7.35, or into new low ground for the movement. Around the beginning of the last hour the market was at the lows for the day, representing net losses of 10 to 17 points and 37 to 42 points under the earlier highs.

MAXIMUM COTTON TRADING LIMIT

The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has voted to set the maximum limit of interest by any member of the exchange at 1,000,000 bales for delivery in September this year and in all months up to and including August, 1933.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88½	85¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33	32
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	39	36¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	18½	18
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86¼	86
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	42	42
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39½	39
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	73½	73⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94	94
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104	103⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106¾	101⅝
Amer T&T 5s 65	101⅞	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91¾	91¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	80⅛	79½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	40	39½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77	77
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70½	70
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83½	83¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅝	91⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	92
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	40	40
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79¾	79¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	58⅞	58⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83	83
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	77	77
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	58⅝	58½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	65	64
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	39½	38
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	49¼	48⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73	73
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	49	49
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	57½	55
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105⅝	105¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	105
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	84½	84
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95⅝	95¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90	90
Boston & Maine 5s '67	71½	71½
Brklyn Ed 5s E '52	104½	104½
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86½	85½
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102	102
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	75½	75½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	57	57
Bush Term con 5s '55	59½	58½
Bush Term Bldg s '60	71	70
By Products Coke 5½s '45	51	51
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	72	71¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	87¾	87¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87⅝	87⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	87⅝	87½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92⅞	92⅞
Can North 4½s '35	97¾	97¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	102½	101⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	103	102½
Can Pacific deb 4s	71	69
Can Pacific 5s '44	90⅝	90⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	85	85
Can South 5s A '62	89	89
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	27	25
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	27	25
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72	72
Cen Pacific 5s '60	68½	68
Certainteed 5½s '48	42	42
Ches Corp 5s '47	62	61½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102¼	102¼
Ches & O 4½s B	85	85
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90	90
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	86	86
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	93
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16¼	15½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	31½	31½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	50	49¾
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	65	65
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11½	10⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	30¾	29¼
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	64	64
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	32	32
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	26¼	24¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	37	37
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	77	77
Chicago & Nw 4½ 2037	30¼	30¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	67	67
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	42	40¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	35¾	35¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	25	23
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	50	48
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	43⅜	41
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96½	96½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98¼	98¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	69½	69½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	82½	82½
Childs Co 5s '43	37¾	37
Chile Copper 5s '47	43¼	42
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	93¼	93
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98½	98½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	55	55
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50½	50½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	62	61
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	86¼	86
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	86¼	86
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '57	99	99
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	95¼	95
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98½	98½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94¾
Con Gas 5s '57	100	99⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	15	15
Con Gas 4½s '51	96	95½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104½	104½
Corn Products 5s '34	103	103
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	84½	84½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	78½	78½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	65½	65½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3	3
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	27½	27½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84¾	84¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	50	49¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	22	21½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	27¾	27
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95	95
Detroit El col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101	101
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	87	87
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85	85½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	11½	11½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	42½	42½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	33½	32
Erie RR 5s C	104⅜	104⅜
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	51	49½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	33	33
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 tsa	75	75
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	49½	48¼
Fre Elk & Mo 6s '33	81	81
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97	97
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	61½	61¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4	4
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ctfs	3¾	3¾
Goodrich 6s '65	56	54
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	85	85
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	85	84¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100	100
Great Northern 4¼s '61	84¼	84¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	60¼	59
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	70¾	70¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	83¼	82¼
Gulf Mobile & Ohio 5s	40	40
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	50	50
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	89	89
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41½	40
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57½	57
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85	83¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	104
Ill Central 4s '53	53½	52
Ill Central 4¾ '66	42	41
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	47⅝	46¾
Inter Hydro 7½ 65 '44	49¾	49
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	43¾	42½
Inter Match 5s ctf rcts '41	8⅜	8⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8⅜	8⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46¾	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16½	16½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	16½	16½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	60	60
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59½	59½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	67¼	67
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	27½	27½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	31½	31
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	8	8
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	53¼	53
Int Paper 6s '55	27	26
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	38¼	36⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	48	46
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	41¾	40
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	52	52
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	98¾	98½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87⅞	87⅞
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	74½	74½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	76½	76
Lack Steel con 5s '50	92	92
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90	90
La Autaro 6s '54	7	6¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	51	51
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	62¼	60⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85½	85½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	85½	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	35	34
L&N uni 4s '40	86½	86½
L&N 3s StL div '80	47	47
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	25½	25
Marion Steam S 6s	41½	41½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	77½	77½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	76¾	76½
Meade 6s '45 ww	50½	50
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94	93⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	84¾	84
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	84	84
Min & StL con 5s '34	5	5
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	48½	48
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	55½	55½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75½	75½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	60	60
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75½	75½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	60	60
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	40½	40
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	74	72½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	20½	19¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	34	32
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	32½	30½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	32¾	31
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	32½	31
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	18⅞	18¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75½	74
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75½	75
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	8½	8½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53½	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90½	90
Nat Steel 5s	81	80
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	100
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	70	70
N O Pub Ser 5s A '53	70	70
N O Pub Ser 5s B D	69	69
N O T & M 5s B '54	36	35
N O T & M 5½s '54	37	37
N Orls T 1st 4s '53	68¼	68¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76	76
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	80½	80
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	86	84
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	35½	35½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	60½	58
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	70½	70½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	24½	22½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	26¾	26¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	44	42¾
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	85⅝	85⅝
NY Dock Co 5s '38	47	46½
NY Edison 5s C '51	105	105
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	111½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	90¼	89¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '50	30½	30½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	89	88
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	86	86
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	46½	46½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	39½	39½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100	100
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	98¾	98¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107½
NY Tel fgen 4½s '39	103¼	103¼
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	49	48
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	90¼	90¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	69	69
Norf & W div 4s '44	93½	93½
North Am Co 5s '61	86¾	86¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	86½	86½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	87¾	87¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99	99
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61¾	60¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85	85
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	81¾	81
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100	97½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81½	81½
Otis Steel 6s '41	38	37⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅜	102½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	31½	30
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	31½	31½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	81	81
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	89¾	89½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92½	92½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	67½	66½
Penn Railroad 4⅝s '63	86½	86½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	97	96¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	82¾	82¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83	83
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90½	90½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	100
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75	74½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88	88
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94½	94
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102¾	102
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	55⅞	55½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63¼	63¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	91½	91½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35	34½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93¾	93¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101	100¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	101	101
Pure Oil 5½s '37	84¼	84¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	80	80
Read rfg 4½s B '97	83½	83½
Richfield O Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	24½	24½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	46	46
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	102	102
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	60	58½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13½	13½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12¼	12¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15¾	15¾
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	6½	6½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	46½	46½
StP M&M con 6s '33	99	99
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	97¾	96½
Seabd A L 6s A ct	1½	1½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	42	42
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84½	84½
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84½	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94½	94⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97¼	97¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102⅜
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100¾	100¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	55½	55½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	55	54½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	55½	54
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	35	32⅝
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	42½	40½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	44	42½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 ct	1	1
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99½	99⅛
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	72	71½
Texas Corp 5s '44	91¾	91½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	50½	50½
Tri Cn Chi 5s '43	22	22
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	88	88
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94⅞	94¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	81	81
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85½	85½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	61	59
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	80	77
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	82½	82½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	36⅝	35
Utah Pow & Lt 5½s '47	40	39
Vanadium 5s '41	53	53
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101	101
Wabash RR 4½s '78	8½	8½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	71	70
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32½	32
Warren Bros 6s '41	52½	52
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
West Shore 4s 2361	38½	38½
Western Electric 5s '44	100	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	57	57
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61	61
Western Pacific 5s A '46	38	37½
Western Union 5s '51	66½	66
Western Union 4½s '36	85	84½
Western Union 5s '50	67	67
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅞	102⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	70	70

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep14	Sep13
3½s '47	101.30	101.30	101.30	100.31
1st 4¼s '47	102.10	102.8	102.10	100.18
4th 4¼s '38	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.5
4th 4¼s reg	103	103	103	...
US 3s '55	96.20	96.18	96.18	96.24
US 3¼s '49	98.6	98	98.5	98.2
US 3¼s '43 June	100.21	100.21	100.21	100.19
US 3¼s '47	100.16	100.16	100.16	100.17
US 3¼s '56	102.11	102	102.11	102.6
US 4s '54	104.10	104.8	104.8	104.6
US 4¼s '52	108	107.24	107.31	107.29

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	25¼	24⅜
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	50½	49⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	14	14
Antioquia 7s B '45	14¼	13¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	14¼	13¾
Australia 11f 7s '57	13	13
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	43	43
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	47½	47½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	47½	47½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48	47½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	47½	47
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	47½	47½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	48¼	47⅝
Australia 4½s '56	72¾	72½
Australia 5s '55	78½	78½
Australia 5s '57	79	78⅜
Austria Hydro 6½s	37¼	37¼
Vavaria (State) 6½s '45	51⅜	47¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97⅜	97⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99¾	99½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105	104⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105	105
Berlin (City) 6s '58	37½	37
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	41	41
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	49	48⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	49	49
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6¾	6
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18	18
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20	19¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	60¾	60¾
Bremen 7s '35	53⅝	53⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25⅞	25⅞
Bulgaria 7s '67	23½	23½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98⅛	98⅛
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85⅜	85⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99⅜	98⅞
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10½	10
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	9½	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	10½	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	9½	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	10	9½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	27	27
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	28	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	38	38
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13½	13½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40¾	39⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14½	14⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	74⅜	74⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	86¼	86¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	91½	91½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	81¼	81
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	54	54
Duke Price Power 6s '66	60½	60
Finland 5½s '58	62¼	62
Finland (Rep) 6s	68¾	68¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	67½	67½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	70	68¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	35	34¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	53¾	53¾
German 7s '49	68½	68
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	49	47½
Germ Cen Agr Bk July '60	46½	45½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46½	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	55	53¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	55	53¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	36¼	35
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	41¾	41⅝
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	48½	47
Greek 6s '68	21⅜	21⅜
Hamburg 6s '46	42	42
Italy (Kingdom) 7s '51	94¾	94¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	52½	52½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	63⅜	63
Karstadt 6s '43	24½	24⅜
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	22	21¼
Medellin 6½s '54	16¼	16¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	75½	75¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10⅜	10⅜
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	22	21⅞
New South Wales 5s '58	74⅞	74⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅜	105⅜
North German Lloyd 6s '47	43	42½
Norway (King) 6s '52	82	82
Nuremberg 6s '52	35	35
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	62½	62
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	43⅜	43⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	50½	50
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	53¼	52
Paris-Orleans 5s '68	102¼	102¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	8⅞	8⅞
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	8	8
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	14½	14½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58½	58½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	9½	9½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	10¾	10¾
Prussia 6s '52	40½	40½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	93	93
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	50	48½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 sw	39	39
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	50	48
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	50	49
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	39	39
Rhinelbe 7s '46	42½	41¾
Ruhr '48	42½	42½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	10	10
Rome (City) 6½s '52	79	79
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	99	99
Roumania 7s '59	42½	42½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	20½	20¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	83¼	83
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	43	43
Saxon State 7s '45	70	70
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	32	32
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	38	38
Silesia Bk 6s '47	35	35
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	42	42
Sydney 5½s '55	69	69
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	93⅞	92⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½

FISCHER WINS THE GOLD MEDAL

Michigan Undergraduate Also Equals Record for a Qualifying Round

FIRST ROUND RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Francis deS. Ouimet, Boston, defeated George J. Voigt, New York, 6 and 5.

Robert Grant, Wethersfield, defeated Wilfred Crossley, Dedham, 7 and 6.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated Perry E. Hall, Philadelphia, 2 up.

A. J. Westland, Chicago, defeated John Lehman, Chicago, 7 and 6.

Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., New York, defeated John E. Parker Jr., West Orange, 6 and 4.

Milton P. Warner, New Haven, defeated Gene Vinson, Meridian, Miss., 4 and 3.

Jesse P. Guilford, Boston, defeated E. R. Held, St. Louis, 2 and 1.

William C. Chapin, Rochester, N. Y., defeated E. A. McClure, Shreveport, La., 1 up (19 holes).

Gus Moreland, Dallas, defeated R. Emmett Spicer Jr., Memphis, 4 and 3.

William O. Blaney, Boston, defeated Francis H. I. Brown, Honolulu, 2 and 1.

C. Ross Somerville, Canada, defeated John J. Brawner Jr., Washington, D. C., 5 and 3.

John N. Fischer, Cincinnati, defeated W. Lawson Little Jr., San Francisco, 4 and 2.

Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley, N. Y., defeated Chris Brinke, 1 up.

Charles H. Seaver, Los Angeles, defeated John Robbins, Portland, Ore., 6 and 4.

Charles R. Yates of Atlanta defeated Eric A. McRuvie, Scotland, 3 and 2.

John Goodman, Omaha, defeated H. Chandler Egan, Del Monte, Calif., 3 and 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14—Pacing a record-breaking field in the qualifying round of the United States Golf Association amateur championship tournament of 1932 which was completed yesterday on the Five Farms course of the Baltimore Country Club, John N. Fischer, University of Michigan and Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered in the tournament from the Highland Country Club, Fort Thomas, Ky., Intercollegiate Conference and National Intercollegiate champion of 1932, turned in the splendid card of 142 for the 36 holes of medal play to take the qualifying-round gold medal and tie the record for a qualifying round of a national tournament which was established in 1924 by D. Clark Corkran over the Merion Cricket Club course and equaled later by Robert T. Jones Jr. Fischer's card was two strokes better than that turned in by John Goldman of Omaha, Neb., who finished in second place.

Another startling feature of this year's qualifying round is to be found in the fact that it took a card of 152 to qualify for match play. This is three strokes lower than the previous record for qualifying and there were only two players tied for the thirty-second place at the new figure of 152. If any more proof were needed to show the high quality of this year's medal play it may be noted that the playing was so good that such veterans as Jess W. Sweetser of the Siwanoy Country Club, national champion in 1922; Harrison R. Johnson of Minneapolis, national champion in 1929; Max R. Marston, Haverford, Penna., national champion in 1923; Cyril J. H. Tolley of England, British champion in 1920 and 1929; T. A. Torrance, captain of this year's British Walker Cup team, and John G. DeForest, the present British champion, failed to make the grade. Of these Sweetser's card of 154 and Johnston's card of 155 would have been good enough to have placed them in match play any other year.

The players of the younger generation continued their fine work of Monday in the second 18 holes yesterday and, as a result, only four of the previous title holders and one other player who might really be classed as of the "old guard" placed among the qualifying 32. They were Charles Evans Jr., of Chicago, national amateur champion in 1916 and 1920 and national open champion in 1916; H. Chandler Egan of Del Monte, national amateur champion in 1904 and 1905; Francis deS. Ouimet, Woodland Golf Club, national amateur champion in 1914 and 1931 and national open champion in 1913, and Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland Golf Club, national amateur champion in 1921. The other veteran was George J. Voigt of New York.

Just two of the foreign contingent managed to qualify for today's match play. They were C. Ross Somerville of Canada and Eric A. McRuvie of Scotland, the latter being the only member of the British Walker Cup team to qualify.

Probably never before has the college undergraduate world placed so many among the qualifiers as is the case this year. Yale University probably made a record when three of the four players who won the national intercollegiate team championship for the Blue last June won the right to start in today's matches. They were John E. Parker Jr. '33, captain of the Yale varsity team for next spring; Sidney W. Noyes Jr., '33, and Milton P. Warner '33. In addition to these three and Fischer of Michigan may be mentioned Wilfred Crossley, Harvard freshman this fall, Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech sophomore; Charles H. Seaver, Stanford University junior and a member of the Cardinal's football squad, and W. Lawson Little, also of Stanford. The cards:

By the Associated Press

J. N. Fischer, Fort Thomas, Ky	69	73	142
John Goodman, Omaha	72	72	144
Wilfred Crossley, Dedham	73	72	145
P. E. Hall, Philadelphia	73	72	145
A. J. Westland, Chicago	71	75	146
C. H. Seaver, Los Angeles	75	72	147
W. C. Chapin, Rochester	76	71	147
F. I. Brown, Honolulu	76	72	148
E. A. McClure, Shreveport	73	75	148
G. J. Voigt, New York	72	76	148
R. E. Spicer Jr., Memphis	76	72	148
C. R. Yates, Atlanta	72	77	149
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	74	75	149
J. E. Parker Jr., W. Orange	76	73	149
E. R. Held, St. Louis	77	72	149
W. O. Blaney, W. Newton	72	77	149
Gus Moreland, Dallas	76	73	149
Chris Brinke, Newton Sq.	74	75	149
J. E. Lehman, Chicago	76	74	150
Gene Vinson, Meridian	76	74	150
S. W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley	73	77	150
H. C. Egan, Del Monte, Calif.	73	77	150
C. R. Somerville, Canada	73	77	150
R. M. Grant, Wethersfield	75	75	150
M. J. McCarthy Jr., Harrison	77	73	150
W. L. Little, San Francisco	78	72	150
John Robbins, Portland, Ore.	74	77	151
E. A. McRuvie, Scotland	79	72	151
J. P. Guilford, Auburndale	74	77	151
M. P. Warner, New Haven	74	77	151
F. deS. Ouimet, Auburndale	78	73	151
William Turnesa, Elmsford	74	78	152
J. J. Brawner, Chevy Chase	79	73	152
Leo Sheo, Buffalo	77	76	153
G. T. Dunlap Jr., Garden City	77	76	153
J. W. Platt, Newton Sq.	80	73	153
J. H. Nies, Beverley	78	75	153
D. W. Armstrong, Lancaster	72	81	153
Carey Ballew Jr., Kansas City	76	77	153
Fred Brand Jr., Pittsburgh	74	79	153
G. H. Flinn Jr., Aspinwell	77	76	153
James Fraser, Absecon	75	79	154
William Gunn Jr., Wallingford	76	78	154
Roger Peacock, Silver Spgs, Md.	79	75	154
J. D. St. Clair, Saltsburg	76	78	154
J. S. Manion, St. Louis	77	77	154
A. M. Lash, Glencoe	76	78	154
J. W. Sweetser, Mt. Vernon	77	77	154
H. L. Weatherwax, Albany	77	77	154
Carl Cramer, Wilkes-Barre	76	78	154
H. H. Newton, Long Beach	76	78	154
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.	76	78	154
L. L. Van Zandt, Tulsa	80	74	154
K. W. Wolcott, Trenton	77	78	155
H. R. Johnston, Minneapolis	77	78	155
Silas Newton, Mt. Vernon	77	78	155
E. L. Caldwell, Baltimore	78	77	155
A. B. Sweet, Norwood Park	78	78	156
Maurice Nee, Rockville	76	80	156
Leonard Martin, Rye	79	77	156
Edward Hammant, Dayton	76	80	156
I. L. Couch, Chicago	79	77	156
C. H. Reckner, Mt. Airy	79	77	156
Jack Munger, Dallas	78	77	155
F. C. Stevens Jr., Hollywood	78	78	156
J. G. Boardman, Elkins Park	81	75	156
T. S. Tailer Jr., Newport	80	77	157
A. M. Knapp, Baltimore	78	79	157
C. C. Clare, Orange	76	81	157
Eddie Hogan, Portland, Ore.	77	80	157
J. B. Ryerson, Lake Forest	74	83	157
Frank Justin, La Grange	78	79	157
W. L. Hartley, Scotland	79	78	157
J. G. Florio, Worthington	81	76	157
M. R. Marston, Haverford	79	78	157
Jack Mackie Jr., Inwood	84	73	157
T. A. Torrance, Scotland	80	77	157
D. K. Moe, Portland, Ore.	80	77	157
W. R. Hartley, Scotland	81	76	157
John Reed Jr., Richmond	82	75	157
Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis	77	81	158
R. E. Baldwin, Bloomington	77	81	158
H. H. Ramsay, Saltsburg	81	77	158
E. V. Homans, Englewood	80	78	158
Nicol Thompson Jr., Canada	79	79	158
Ellis Knowles, Rye	82	76	158
T. V. Wootton, Atlantic City	76	82	158
C. J. H. Tolley, England	74	84	158
F. P. Russell Jr., Summit	78	80	158
J. H. Gordon 3d, Princeton	83	75	158
Robert Sweeney Jr., England	78	80	158
Richard Ciuci, Stratford	77	81	158
David Crook, Catonsville	81	77	158
Stuart Hawley Jr., Oakland	81	78	159
Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City	79	80	159
E. H. Driggs Jr., Garden City	76	83	159
J. M. Robbins, Haverford	80	79	159
R. H. Kepler, Dayton	75	84	159
Harold Weber, Toledo	78	81	159
Paul Jackson, Kansas City	77	82	159
Chandler Harper, Virginia Beach	83	76	159
E. M. Caldwell Jr., Providence	79	81	160
R. A. Jones Jr., White Plains	81	79	160
J. G. DeForest, England	78	82	160
William McIntire, Philadelphia	82	78	160
H. S. Cross, Philadelphia	81	79	160
M. B. Kaesche, Ridgewood	80	80	160
J. D. Casey, Riverside	76	84	160
H. L. Bergman, White Plains	78	82	160
Richard Chapman, Greenwich	81	80	161
J. E. Hines, Garden City	78	83	161
O. M. Transue, Hartville	81	80	161
W. R. Howell, Richmond	83	78	161
R. L. Babcock, Oakmont	82	79	161
H. G. Pitt, Norbeck	83	78	161
H. M. Eichelberger Jr., Los Angeles	79	82	161
William McWilliams, Rome	80	81	161
John Van Nortwick Jr., Chicago	77	84	161
C. L. Dexter, Dallas	80	81	161
J. H. Houston, Northville	82	80	162
J. H. Mayo Jr., Long Beach	82	81	163
W. N. Trowbridge, Chasset	85	78	163
Watts Gunn, Oakmont	82	81	163
H. E. Crooke Jr., Catonsville	76	88	164
W. P. Hersey, Wellesley	78	86	164
Kenneth Beukema, Grand Rapids	81	84	165
A. W. Riggs, Great Neck	83	82	165
H. W. Koehn Jr., Haverford	84	81	165
Gus Fetz, Chicago	90	75	165
W. E. Dettweiler Jr., Washington	78	87	165
S. D. Perry, Birmingham	84	81	165
Frank Connally, Detroit	80	86	166
O. C. Tomec, Trenton	84	82	166
B. H. Cowdery, Omaha	79	87	166
W. Brown, Clementon	86	81	167
J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit	83	84	167
Spencer Overton, Baltimore	84	83	167
E. J. Rogers, Oklahoma City	79	88	167
L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich	87	81	168
M. B. Stevinson, Chevy Chase	86	82	168
S. H. Williams Jr., Evanston	89	80	169
M. F. McCarthy, Washington	86	83	169
E. H. Molthan, Bridgeport, Penna	82	88	170
J. W. Gitt, Hanover	88	83	171
F. C. Parks, Rockville	88	84	172
Joe Bydolek, Buffalo	86	86	172
P. W. Simons, Longmeadow	85	87	172
W. W. Symington Jr., Woodbrook	96	92	192
Knox Young, Pittsburgh	76	47	*
E. W. Fiddian, England	90	42	*
Carlin Short, Cleveland	84	46	*
W. A. Northcutt Jr., Louisville	84	47	*
E. G. Livesay, Dayton	82	41	*

*Withdrew. †Won playoff for thirty-second place from William Turnesa this morning.

Joan C. Ridley In The Third Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 14—Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., seeded No. 1, advanced to the third round yesterday in the women's annual invitational tennis tournament at the Ardsley Club by winning her first and second-round matches on the turf courts. The other seeded players, Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J.; Norma Taubele of New York and Carolyn Roberts of New Rochelle, also advanced as the result of yesterday's play.

Miss Ridley played through 26 games in singles yesterday, losing only two of them, both in the second round, to Mrs. Harry H. Walsh of Forest Hills. In the first round Miss Ridley defeated Mrs. Ludmillar Isnard of New York, 6—0, 6—0. The summary:

SINGLES—First Round

Joan C. Ridley defeated Mrs. Ludmillar Isnard, 6—0, 6—0.

M. V. Wunderlich won from Olga Kallos by default.

Mrs. C. W. Black defeated Suzanne Arguimbeau, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

Miss Ridley defeated Mrs. Harry H. Walsh 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Madelon Eilert defeated Miss Wunderlich, 7—5, 6—2.

Mrs. Albert Cloud defeated Mrs. John E. Bailey, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Christian E. Muhl defeated Jessie Gott, 6—1, 6—0.

Carolyn Roberts defeated Mrs. C. W. Black, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. S. P. Baker defeated Virginia Cross, 8—6, 6—4.

Alice C. Francis defeated Claire Smith, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. S. H. Anderson defeated Emily Whitbeck, 6—4, 7—5.

Elizabeth Gorman defeated Mrs. Paul Randall, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3.

Mrs. H. S. Green defeated Margaret Cluet 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Robert H. Morris defeated Mrs. E. H. Luckett, 6—0, 6—1.

Norma Taubele defeated Mrs. F. C. Koss, 6—1, 7—6.

DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Ridley and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke won from Olga Kallos and partner by default.

Mrs. Koss and Mary Carruthers defeated Mrs. L. V. Cremonin and Mrs. Eilert, 6—1, 8—6.

Sally Childress and Mazie Childress won from Mrs. Donald St. Clair Moorehead and Mrs. A. G. Deane by default.

Mrs. George E. Dickinson and Mrs. George Beavers defeated Mrs. John Donaldson and Dora Eklund, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Cluett and Claire Smith defeated S. Richter and Sally Coburn, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. Robert Morris and Virginia Cross defeated K. Thurber and Mary Bannard, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. A. E. Thurber and Mrs. Ellsworth R. Littler defeated Mrs. Paul Mead and Mrs. George L. Sullivan, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Miss Roberts and Grace Surber defeated Mrs. H. P. Baker and Mrs. Cloud, 7—5, 7—5

Alice Francis and Mrs. Stenz defeated Clara Mahan and Miss Zellner, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green and Nancy Green defeated Mrs. Black and Mrs. Warren Lummis, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. P. K. Randall and Mrs. E. N. Brandt drew a bye.

Mrs. Rose Taubele and Norma Taubele defeated Mrs. Harcourt and Mrs. S. H. Anderson Jr., 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Wunderlich and A. Strong defeated Mrs. C. C. Parson and Betty Morris, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Morgan Palmer and Eleanor Crow defeated Fanny Goodyear and Miss Gorham, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Gertrude Dwyer and Leta Morris defeated Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Bailey, 5—7, 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. L. G. Morris and Mrs. Muhl defeated Mrs. Luckett and Miss Gott, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Beavers defeated Sally Childress and Mazie Childress, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Francis and Mrs. Stenz defeated Mrs. Green and Miss Green, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Taubele and Miss Taubele defeated Mrs. Randall and Mrs. Brandt, 6—1, 6—2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	97	72	.574
Hollywood	93	76	.550
Sacramento	89	80	.527
Los Angeles	89	80	.527
San Francisco	87	80	.521
Seattle	81	85	.488
Oakland	74	93	.443
Missions	62	106	.369

RESULTS SEPT. 13

Missions 14, Oakland 6.
Los Angeles 16, Seattle 0.
Hollywood 8, Sacramento 7.
San Francisco 9, Portland 5.

YANKEES SURE OF 1932 FLAG

Clinch American League Pennant by Defeating Cleveland, 9 to 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	100	43	.699
Philadelphia	87	55	.613
Washington	83	56	.603
Cleveland	79	61	.564
Detroit	68	70	.493
St. Louis	59	81	.421
Chicago	44	95	.317
Boston	40	101	.284

RESULTS SEPT. 13

New York 9, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 4, Washington 1.
St. Louis 9, Boston 4.
Only games scheduled.

George Pipgras, veteran right-handed pitcher, yesterday had the honor of clinching the 1932 American League pennant for the New York Yankees when he defeated the Cleveland Indians, 9 to 3, making it mathematically impossible for any other junior circuit club to catch up with the Yanks this season. It was New York's one-hundredth victory of the campaign, against 43 defeats. The Yankees have now won the pennant seven times, six of these victories coming under the leadership of Miller Huggins. The last flag was won in 1928, the year that the Yanks beat the Cardinals in the World Series. After winning three straight pennants, Connie Mack's Athletics must be content, for this season at least, with nothing better than second place.

Pipgras held the Indians to eight scattered hits and was never in serious trouble. Behind him the Yankees made 16 safeties, each player getting at least one. Eddie Farrell had a triple and single, while Sam Byrd had a double and single. Clint Brown started for the Indians, but was driven to the showers in the sixth. Eddie Morgan made three of Cleveland's hits.

The Chicago White Sox yesterday ended a Washington winning streak which had extended to 10 games by finishing on the long end of a 4-to-1 score. The Sox scored all of their runs in the third inning, while Bill McAfee was pitching for the Senators. A triple by Norman figured in the four-run third.

St. Louis completely outclassed Boston yesterday at Sportsman's Park, scoring nine runs before the Red Sox could get a man across the plate. Irving Hadley did the pitching for the Browns and had only one bad inning. In the eighth, Boston bunched their hits for four runs. Goslin led the St. Louis attack with three singles in three times at bat. Campbell for the winners and Johnson for the Red Sox, hit homers.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	2	—9	16	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3	8	1

Batteries—Pipgras and Dickey; Brown, Connally and Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarty and Dinneen. Time—1h. 48m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	x	—4	8	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	6	1

Batteries—Gaston, Kimsey and Grube; McAfee, Coffman, Thomas and Spencer, Maple. Winning pitcher—Gaston. Losing pitcher—McAfee. Umpires—Van Graflan and Geisel. Time—1h. 52m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	x	—9	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4	5	3

Batteries—Hadley and Ferrell; Welch, Boerner, Michaels, Gallagher and Tate. Losing pitcher—Welch. Umpires—Guthrie and Nallin. Time—1h. 43m.

W. E. Bowes Named For Cricket Tour

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

OVAL CRICKET GROUND, London, Sept. 14—As the result of his brilliant bowling for the champion county (Yorkshire) against the Rest of England in the annual match here, W. E. Bowes has earned inclusion in the English team to tour Australia this winter. The tall curly-haired and bespectacled Yorkshire giant made such hash of the wickets of some of the best batsmen in the country when claiming seven wickets for 65 runs in the Rest's innings that selection was inevitable. The last-minute vacancy in the side, which nails Saturday, was caused by the announcement that K. S. Duleepsinhji, famous Indian cricketing prince, would be definitely unable to join the team.

Bowes received the news of his selection yesterday morning and as a result was excused from further participation in the game as he had to make all his preparations for departure before Saturday. Consequently whatever chances the champion county had of defeating the Rest for the first time since 1905 vanished. On the first day's play Yorkshire began exceedingly well and when the first innings terminated had secured 376 runs. The Rest then went in and Bowes got busy. He took seven of the eight wickets which fell for 116 in the Rest's innings on the second day and it seemed highly probable that Yorkshire would wind up a wonderful season by defeating the Rest of England. This was not to be, however, for in addition to Bowes' departure, Yorkshire was unable to take to the field until after the luncheon interval owing to rain. The prospects of getting two of the Rest's remaining wickets and the dismissing of the whole side for the second time in four hours without Bowes was distinctly dull and it was obvious a draw would be the result. Yorkshire did, however, dismiss the Rest for 183 and the Rest had to bat a second time 193 runs in arrears. Four wickets fell in the second innings for 109 and each batsman reached double figures.

The conclusion of this match rings down the curtain on the cricket stage in England and the limelight will now be focused on Australia where the English team goes in quest of the mythical "ashes," symbol of international supremacy, at present held by Australia.

CHAMPION COUNTY YORKSHIRE
—First Innings

Sutcliffe St. Ames, b Langridge	98
Leyland, c Jupp; b Tate	105
Mitchell, s Ames; b T. B. Mitchell	97
Barber b Larwood	7
Sellers (Captain), b Jupp	17
Dennis, b Voce	2
H. Fisher, b Mitchell	18
Wood, c Hendren; b Langridge	14
Verity, c Woolley; b Langridge	1
Macauley, not out	0
Bowes, b Mitchell	0
Extras	17
Total	376

THE REST—First Innings

R. E. S. Wyatt (Captain), c Verity; b Macauley	30
Edward Paynter, c Wood; b Bowes	17
F. E. Woolley, hit wicket; b Bowes	21
Hendren, b Bowes	4
Ames, c substitute; b Bowes	5
James Langridge, c Barber; b Bowes	3
V. W. C. Jupp, not out	48
Harold Larwood, c Wood; b Bowes	9
M. W. Tate, b Bowes	0
William Voce, c and b Leyland	20
T. B. Mitchell, c substitute, b Leyland	7
Extras	19
Total	183

Second Innings

Paynter, c Wood; b Fisher	26
Wyatt, c and b Macauley	22
Woolley, c Dennis; b Fisher	16
Hendren, not out	22
Ames, substitute; b Verity	19
Langridge, not out	0
Extras	4
Total for four wickets	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS
YORKSHIRE'S FIRST INNINGS

	O	MO	R	W
Larwood	23	3	64	1
Tate	31	12	45	1
Voce	16	0	55	1
Mitchell	26	6	94	2
Jupp	23	2	77	1
Langridge	16	8	24	3

REST'S FIRST INNINGS

Bowes	14	0	65	7
Macauley	19	3	67	1
Fisher	3	0	16	0
Verity	8	8	0	0
Leyland	5	0	16	2

SECOND INNINGS

Macauley	10	2	40	1
Fisher	18	4	49	2
Verity	8	2	16	1

Sands Point Wins From Greentree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 14 — Sands Point entered the final round of the handicap section of the United States open polo championships, for the Waterbury Cups, yesterday afternoon, with the potent aid of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., over a Greentree team that showed great improvement over its performance in the final round of the national open last Saturday, though it still lacked the power it possessed when Cecil Smith played for it. The substitution of Eric H. Tyrrell-Martin, the young Englishman, which had wrecked its chances then, was still a handicap, but the winners were still too strong, even with the aid of a handicap of four goals, and won out by a score of 18 to 12.

Right from the start of the game, played on International Field, Meadow Brook, the winners showed their superiority, and had overcome the impost of four goals, and were leading, before the end of the first chukker. But Greentree did better after that, tying the score at five-all early in the second chukker, and holding its own to 11-all, which came early in the sixth chukker, when a free shot by Gerald Balding, also an Englishman, scored the tying goal. But Hitchcock and Eric C. Pedley, Nos. 1 and 3 for Sands Point, soon put their team ahead, and held the upper hand to the end.

WATERBURY MEMORIAL CUPS
Semifinal Round
AT INTERNATIONAL FIELD

Pos.—SANDS POINT	GREENTREE
No. 1—Eric C. Pedley	John Hay Whitney
2—G. H. Bostwick	Gerald Balding
3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	H. H. Williams
Back—Lindsay Howard	E. H. Tyrrell-Martin

Score—Sands Point 18, Greentree 12. Goals—Pedley 7, Hitchcock 6, Bostwick 5, for Sands Point; Balding 4, Whitney 2, Tyrrell-Martin 2, by handicap 4, for Greentree—Referee—Robert E. Strawbridge Jr. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and J. C. Rathborne. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

DOUGLAS'S 74 LOWEST SCORE

United States Senior Golf Championship Starts at Apawamis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 14—The first half of the largest crowd of senior golfers, 55 years of age or over, which ever competed in the tourney, began play in the twenty-eighth United States senior golf championships, yesterday, on the links of the Apawamis Club, which has held the event since its inauguration. One hundred and ninety-two players of the total of 290, were competing, and will continue today, in the first section, for a total of 36 holes of medal play. The balance will play on Thursday and Friday, with a triple international team championship, comprising teams from Great Britain, Canada and the United States, also included in that part of the tourney.

Findlay S. Douglas of the home club, former president of the United States Golf Association, made the best score of the day, when he negotiated the 18 holes in 74, two over par, with two birdies on the list, but led Frank C. Newton of the Round Hill Club, Greenwich, Conn., only one stroke at the finish. Both of these were in the junior group, class E, of the players, being under 60, as was John D. Chapman, winner last year, of the Greenwich Country Club, who required 83, and was well down on the list of his group.

The elder group, Class A, 75 years young, as the golfers regard it, was headed by Robert Collier of Dunwoodie Golf Club, Yonkers, with 91 strokes, though the oldest player to make the round was Nathaniel Vickers of Queens Valley Golf Club, Forest Hills, with a score of 108 to the credit of his 85 years.

The oldest player to break 80 was Frederick Snare of Garden City Golf Club, who led the Class C, comprising players 65 to 69, with a score of 79. Class B, 70 to 74, was led by W. H. Nevins of Longmeadow, with Dr. A. R. Gardner of Westchester, with 80 at the top of Class D, 60 to 64 years of age. In addition to the gross scorers, there is a complicated system of age handicaps, so that a number of players are well up with scores of 72 on that list in the various groups.

MRS. FEDERMAN IN SEMIFINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 14—Mrs. Leo C. Federman of Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I.; Rosalie Knapp, Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, Glen Head; Mrs. L. C. Dubois, Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn., and Mrs. P. Arnelli, Woodway Country Club, Stamford, advanced to the semifinal round in the annual three-day women's invitation golf tournament at the Greenwich Country Club yesterday.

ATHLETICS SIGN PITCHER

STROUDSBURG, Penna., Sept. 14 (AP)—Eddie Cole of Wilkes-Barre, 21-year-old right-handed pitcher with Stroudsburg, has signed a contract with the Philadelphia Athletics and will report at their Florida training camp in the spring, it was learned yesterday. Cole won 23 games and lost 1 this season.

Cubs Divide And Gain Half a Game

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	84	58	.592
Pittsburgh	78	63	.553
Brooklyn	76	68	.528
Philadelphia	72	70	.507
Boston	72	73	.500
New York	65	76	.461
St. Louis	65	77	.458
Cincinnati	58	86	.403

RESULTS SEPT. 13

Chicago 3, New York 1.
New York 3, Chicago 2 (11 innings).
Boston 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 5 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 1.

Charlie Grimm's Chicago Cubs gained half a game in the National League pennant race yesterday by dividing a double-header with New York, winning the first game, 3 to 1 and losing the second in 11 innings, 3 to 2. While this was taking place, the Boston Braves shut out the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates, 3 to 0. Brooklyn won two contests from St. Louis by scores of 6 to 5 and 3 to 1. The first game went 10 innings. Ray Benge pitched Philadelphia to a 7-to-1 victory over Cincinnati.

Charlie Root won a pitchers' battle from Herman Bell in the first game at New York. The former delivered four-hit ball and aided in the scoring by hitting a home run. Hartnett also connected for the Cubs. Bell yielded only five safeties in eight innings and then retired. Hal Schumacher defeated the brilliant Lon Warneke in the second game. The only Chicago runs came in the seventh as a result of Johnny Moore's homer.

A pair of homers and Ed Brandt's pitching combined to beat the Pirates. Brandt pitched shutout ball, yielding only six hits. Bill Urbanski gave the Braves a run in the sixth by driving one of Chagnon's pitches into the left field bleachers. Wally Berger did the same thing two innings later with Jordan on base. Dutch Holland saved Brandt twice with remarkable catches in left field.

A perfect squeeze play gave the Dodgers their first game against the Cardinals. In the tenth, Glenn Wright singled and reached third on Bud Clancy's hit. A well-laid bunt by Lopez put Wright across with the winning run. O'Doul made four hits in this game. Hollis Thurston was too much for the Cards in the other contest, keeping eight safeties well scattered. Danny Taylor drove in a pair of runs for the Dodgers.

The Phillies pounded the veteran Red Lucas for nine hits and seven runs in three innings at Philadelphia yesterday. After this, however, the game went as a shutout. Ray Benge went the route for the winners, keeping his slate clean after the first inning. Chuck Klein hit his thirty-sixth home run of the season for the Phillies in the third inning with Bartell on base. He also hit a double and single. The scores:

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—3	5	1
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—1	4	2

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; Bell, Fitzsimmons and Healey. Losing pitcher—Bell. Umpires—Quigley, Klem and Reardon. Time—1h. 30m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	12	4

Batteries—Schumacher and Hogan, O'Farrell; Warneke and Hartnett. Umpires—Klem, Reardon and Quigley. Time—2h. 8m.

AT BOSTON

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---

A Return to Single Motors

* * *

Lone Plant of 1000 H. P. Seen as Next Aviation Step, With But Little Weight Increase

* * *

When at this year's Cleveland air races Jimmie Doolittle touched 296 miles an hour, America wrested from France by a margin of more than 18 miles the coveted land speed record. It was done in an airplane manufactured in Springfield, Mass., powered with a motor made in Hartford, Conn.

It costs millions to develop motors. You never hear of motors really any good that came of manufacturing resources run on the proverbial shoestring basis. An outstanding motor is the product of plant facilities which have provided for it to be expertly drafted and redrafted, to be ground-tested and air-tested repeatedly, built and rebuilt with the best of equipment and skilled labor. But as for the production of an airplane body, it is encouraging to think—from the point of view of aviation progress—that one or two individuals, with abiding faith in their own efforts, and the small backing of a few community-minded people, can accomplish in plane production the results attained by Gee Bee planes, which now, for the second consecutive year, have won the nation's free-for-all speed contest. This model is a product of Granville Brothers, backed by an ice-cream manufacturing company.

The motor which won under Doolittle's guidance was not a huge power plant. It was a Wasp Junior, actually the infant of the Pratt and Whitney series. Its big brothers, the well-known Wasp and Hornet, at their normal rating, yield 450 and 526-horsepower, respectively. But the Wasp Junior gave Doolittle 600 horse. This was accomplished by what aviators call "souping up." That means that power in the smallest motor of its series was forced beyond that of its brothers by the addition of high pressure pistons and a supercharger. This process, carried out all along the line with leading models of airplane engines, is pointing the way to important developments in design. Briefly, "souping up" provides a great gain in power without appreciable increase of motor weight. And this is accomplished with a motor of familiar, well-tested design. From the results of a souped up model, time will bring motors with similar advantages.

Some idea of what aeronautical engineers are now accomplishing with their motors may be had by comparing their results with the progress made in automobile engine design through the terrific tests of race conditions year after year at Indianapolis. Here the actual size of the motors has decreased steadily, but with power output and attendant speed constantly on the increase. The knowledge so gained has been transferred into the smooth-running, long-lived, reasonably priced commercial and pleasure vehicles on the roads today.

Now in the air, where increased power has meant increased bulk, with the ever-present bugaboo of weight, we seem to be traveling along a parallel highway of progress. If power can be greatly increased without great addition of weight, tremendous strides will have been made for commercial aviation, provided that economic life and reliability follow. For the cry is still for power and more power, but always with a watchful eye on that most essential factor, maximum pay load.

No less an air authority than Dr. Claude Dornier—and he should know after his enlightening, but expensive, experiences with his twelve-motored DO-X—said after its arrival in New York: "Larger power units with less complex installation must be designed."

As long ago as the Detroit air show in 1929, the writer listened to one of the foremost designers of airplanes in the country, Giuseppe Bellanca, discussing the same need with a prominent aeronautical engineer. The gist of this conversation was: "What this country needs is a good 1000 horsepower airplane motor." This was not the first instance of these two men being two or three years ahead in their thinking.

Only last month it became known that even in this year of reduced appropriations for both services, Admiral Moffett's naval air branch has set aside $225,000 for the development of a motor capable of showing 1000 horsepower or more. Looking back at Cleveland, I feel that perhaps this result is nearer to attainment than we realize.

If Wasp Juniors can be coaxed to yield 600 horsepower, 1000 cannot be so remote. We don't know whether it's going to be steam or whether it's going to be something on the generator type, or whether it's going to be rockets. We do know that one train commonly needs but one locomotive, and the simplification of some of the flying problems which 1000 horsepower in one unit would bring leads the writer to predict that the ingenuity of engine designers will not for long fall short of the mark.

R. F. R.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY REDUCES RATES

Reductions ranging from 20 to 40 per cent were announced today by the Canadian National Steamships, for accommodations on the "Lady" liners that operate between Boston, Halifax and Bermuda and the British West Indies. The reductions are for winter sailings and become effective Nov. 20, continuing until April 21.

Mr. Thomas Cree, traffic manager of the company, said that the rates will attract new traffic, and that less radical reductions last winter contributed considerably to an increase in traffic. De luxe accommodations and suites are reduced by about 40 per cent, rooms with bath, shower, etc., by about 30 per cent and other rooms by about 20 per cent. Minimum rate rooms are not reduced.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

CONNECTICUT

Mystic: Robert E. Fitch High School, Poquonnock Bridge, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 18.

Torrington: Alhambra Theater, 45 South Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 18.

Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro: Union Theater, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 18.

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Grove Hall, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

Somerville: Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 4 p. m., Sept. 18.

NEW JERSEY

Haddon Heights: High School Auditorium, Second Avenue and Garden Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 19.

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, West Ridgewood Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

NEW YORK

Attica: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.

Buffalo (Second Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

Flushing: Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue, near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.

Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

Hempstead: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

Pleasantville: Pleasantville High School, Romer Avenue and Clinton Street, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 24.

Staten Island (Second Church): Masonic Temple, Great Kills, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 19.

White Plains: Westchester County Center, Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.

Scranton: Church Auditorium, 520 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

WEST VIRGINIA

Buckhannon (First Church): Court House, Main Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

VOTE--Balloting by Mail

OREGON and NEVADA

Absentee voting privilege is extended to qualified voters in both Oregon and Nevada, who will be unavoidably absent from their county on Nov. 8 or who because of physical disability will be unable to attend the polls.

In Oregon informal application may be made to the voters' county clerk for an absentee ballot at any time within 30 days of election. A formal application blank then will be mailed to the voter. Not later than 10 days before Nov. 8 the clerk will forward to the voter a ballot with instructions for marking and returning it. The ballot must be returned to the county clerk, in the envelope furnished, at least six days before election.

Nevada voters may apply to their county clerk for an absentee ballot in person, by mail or telegram not more than 30 nor later than three days prior to Nov. 8.

A ballot, with a return envelope, will be sent to the voter. On the back of the return envelope is printed an affidavit to which the voter must swear and subscribe before an officer authorized to administer oaths. In addition a certificate must be filled out and returned to the clerk.

If the voter appears before the county clerk personally, he may cast his ballot at time of application. Otherwise the marked ballot must be in the hands of the clerk not later than 3 days before election day. It is advised therefore that voters who apply by mail or telegram do so soon after the thirtieth day before election in order that the marked ballot may be returned in time.

No accurate figures on the number of women voters are available in either Oregon or Nevada. However, the Oregon Secretary of State estimates that women comprise 40 per cent of the voters in that State.

Officers to be chosen in Oregon on Nov. 8 are presidential electors, United States Senator, three members of the United States House of Representatives, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, judges of the Circuit Court, District Attorneys, State Senators and Representatives, trustees of the highway improvement districts and county and precinct officers.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

OLD RESIDENCE 'TO LET'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHREWSBURY, Eng.—A beautiful Elizabethan residence known as "Whitehall," one of Shrewsbury's most famous buildings, is "To Be Let." The property was recently purchased by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The building dates from 1581,

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Baseball; market talk.
5:15 "The Little Star," Joan Ruth.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Louis Weir, organist.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Louis Weir, organist.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Political talk.
8:15 Westinghouse program.
8:45 Louis Weir, organist.
9:00 NBC, G. Washington Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord, sketch.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; Billie Dauschs.
10:30 NBC, "Impressions of Europe." Hon. Anton J. Cermak, Mayor of Chicago.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Orchestra.
1:30 NBC, "Fort McHenry, the Birthplace of the 'Star-Spangled Banner.'"
13:00 NBC, Russ Columbo's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Safety Soldiers.
5:15 Studio soloists.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle; Heywood Broun; soloist; organ.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter"; short story.
6:45 Political talk; soloists.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 New England Network programs.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Revelers Quartet; Countess Albani.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Political talk.
11:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; vocal.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:25 Political talks.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Political talks; music.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, Commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Sears Roebuck Program.
8:45 CBS, Quartet and organ.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
10:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press"; "Radio —the Greatest Show on Earth."
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 Irene Beasley, contralto; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Popular vocal programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS and local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators; orchestra.
8:45 Reminiscences, Oliver E. Bennett.
9:00 Rhythm Kings; soloist.
9:15 New England Council talk.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, talk series.
10:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good sheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
4:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glen.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Johnny Marvin, songs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist; vocal duo.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, musical programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:00 p. m.—Leo Litwin, pianist.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Chemical Society lecture.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves - Pittsburgh, Braves Field, Fred Hoey reporting.

Boston Art Notes

Public Library

Photographs and posters pertaining to New England are on view in the exhibiting room of the Boston Public Library.

The poster art receives so much attention these days that a good percentage of displays are devoted to it. It is a sign of the times, indicative of the direction a good deal of talent will turn to for want of encouragement in the more traditional channels of picture making. Certainly the importance of the poster artistically has grown enormously.

The manner in which designers choose to "sell" the attractions of New England may be observed in the posters at the library. The Franklin Park Zoo, Boston Art Museum, Boston Public Library, Lexington and Bunker Hill are spots to visit. We take them for granted and even consider it strange to mark such spots, and yet this is the basis of all poster designing, making places that are usual to inhabitants of a particular place seem especially unusual. These places we pass up for more fascinating remote destinations, we discover are important and significant in posters.

Nantucket is seen from a bird's-eye view, a quaint, inviting retreat. Of current interest are the eclipse posters, which drew attention to spots in Maine and New Hampshire. The ingenuity exercised in some of these advertising sheets is commendable. Perhaps it is in keeping with New England that modernisms are avoided, and there is adherence to "normal," conventional draftsmanship.

D. A.

MRS. COOLIDGE JOINS REPUBLICAN CANVASS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge has consented to serve as a member of a Hoover-Curtis campaign committee in the Republican national canvass in eastern territory, it was announced at Republican eastern headquarters yesterday.

The new body will act in an advisory capacity to the Republican Women's Campaign Activities Board, and in addition to Mrs. Coolidge, its 14 members will include Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of President Roosevelt, and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, widow of United States Senator Morrow.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in The Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

FOLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sell at 25c; sample free. F. D. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profits; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 8-S, Fitchburg, Mass.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

5-7-9 West 65th St., N.Y.C.

Desirable, modern apartments, all improvements. Select tenancy. Convenient to transportation.

4 Rooms..$85 | 2½ Rooms..$75
3 Rooms..80 | 1 Room..40

Representative at buildings, or
L. J. PHILLIPS CO., *Agent*
134 W. 72nd Street TRafalgar 7-9300

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST, 12 years' experience, offers services to Christian Science church, also radio or teaching activities. Box F-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

BEVERLY HILLS—Beautifully furnished 9-room Spanish home, 4 bedrooms, music room, excellent location; exceptional bargain; $15,500 including furniture. 336 El Camino Dr.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ONLY 50c returnable deposit starts you selling Guaranteed Hosiery at big profits; buy lowest cost; sell below store prices. LENOX "D", 366 5th Avenue, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

WOMEN — Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big values; everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

ANIMALS

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Buff Cocker Spaniel Puppies, 8 weeks old; from "Great My Own" strain; established reputation; dogs boarded. MRS. CATHERINE M. JONES, Winter St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0678.

WANTED—Home for gray cat, evidently a pet, found Brooklyn Heights. Address STEARNS, 18 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK P. SCHENK
GENERAL OFFICE PRACTICE
Collections, Wills and Estates
Real Estate and Corporation Law
38 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-4114

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 5683.

AUTOMOBILE TOURS

NIAGARA FALLS MOTOR TOUR, $28.50. Seven days, start Sept. 26th. To Howe Caverns, Watkins Glen, Thousand Islands, Adirondack Mts., Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Green Mts. Secure circular of TURNER'S TOURS, 6 Monson St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 5022.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

A HAPPY, sunny home for children with mother's loving care in the country 11 miles from Boston. 371 North St., No. Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Wey. 1431-W.

COUNTRY BOARD

CHARMING country home open to paying guests by day, week or month. FAIRFIELD FARMS, Great Barrington, Mass., Route 17. Telephone 52-W, MRS. W. H. WEBSTER.

DRESSMAKING

CRANFORD, N. J.—Personal attention, temporary care of children, sewing and dressmaking. MRS. ROSE MANNING, 127 Benjamin St. Tel. 0209-W.

DRESSMAKER, FRENCH; reasonable prices; home or at customer's. Call after 6 p. m., Bogardus 4-6800, Apt. 1002, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Superior male and female help, all nationalities —chauffeurs, cooks, etc.—furnished free to employers. MRS. GERTRUDE DIXON, Ma. 2-4115.

FARM PRODUCE

SWARTHMORE, PA., AND VICINITY—Fresh fruit and vegetables of the better kind, daily. HARRY CHAIKIN, Phone Swarthmore 1727.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Flooring costs only $3 to $10 per room. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Ave., Boston Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ONE Friday afternoon subscription for sale, Symphony concert, B 15, second balcony. G-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TWO beautiful handmade Afghans, reasonable. BURGESS, 61 West 10th Street, N. Y. C. Telephone Tompkins Square 6-4180.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MEMORY LANE FARM, all or any part; Highbridge Road, 4 miles east of Syracuse; excellent for golf course, stock farm, suburban home, etc. Consult your broker or MELVILLE CLARK, 416 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Sell full-fashioned hosiery, 49c; also lingerie, less than store prices; excellent commission and your own hosiery; bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

BRIGHTON, MASS., Lake St.—For rent, 7-room house, garage, garden, oil heat, Kelvinator; furnished $125, unfurnished $110. Call mornings Stad. 0832.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Gar. 5181, Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

PAYING GUESTS

HOMESTEAD INN, Webster Point, Madison, Conn., will remain open until November 1st; home cooking; tennis, bathing, golf; rates $3.00 a day.

The GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Quiet, homelike, helpful; near beach; sunny rooms; excellent table; capacity about 25; open all year. Telephone 7916.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PRIVATE family in Fenway, Boston, will board young woman at very low rate. Box H-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

SMALL APARTMENT HOMES

Longwood Towers in Brookline offers a wide choice of unfurnished housekeeping apartments, ranging from 2-room suites at $90 monthly to 7 rooms and 3 baths at $350 and up. Furnished suites also for rent.

Attention of prospective tenants is invited to the fact that Longwood Towers homes comprise more than mere apartments equipped with the usual conveniences. They are apartment homes surrounded with an atmosphere of restfulness, dignity and elegance, — and serviced by an operating personnel which the management aims to maintain on the highest plane of efficiency and courtesy. Facilities available for the comfort and convenience of the tenant include—Restaurant—Garage—Housekeeping — Commissary — Valet — Beauty Shop — Barber Shop — Kindergarten—House Physician—Safe Deposit Vaults—Tennis—Taxi.

LONGWOOD TOWERS *Brookline*
ON RIVERDALE PARK AT LONGWOOD AVENUE

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT
THE ELIOT

offer
A home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental Charge
Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cares

Dining Room Open in September

HENDERSON & ROSS
Office—370 Commonwealth Avenue
Commonwealth 1484
209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 5650
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline
Aspinwall 5500

The BRAEMORE
Commonwealth Avenue
at Charlesgate West
A Residence of Distinction
A few exceptionally beautiful suites, 1 to 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, available for immediate occupancy. Priced most reasonable, considering the character of
Boston's Finest Apartment Hotel
Convenient to Christian Science church
Telephone KEN more 4600

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3312

BELMONT, MASS.—Lower 6-room, 3 bedrooms, sun, kitchen, fireplace, tile bath, hot-water heat, 2 screened porches, garage; Payson Park section; to Protestant. Call Belmont 1809-M.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352. Comm. 8725.

BOSTON, Back Bay, near Christian Science church—Outside apartment, 6 rooms, heated. Tel. Belmont 1629-W for particulars.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Heated apartment, 6 outside rooms, sun parlor, General Electric refrigeration, janitor service, continuous hot water. Asp. 2134.

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS
Best residential sections; 6 to 9 rooms, 1 to 3 baths, showers and sun parlors. TAFF & CO., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 4400. Evenings Asp. 9008.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For American adults only, Christian Scientists preferred, 4-5-6-room apartments, who can and will pay a fair rent, $65 to $85; semi-modern homey suites with all improvements. Tel. Asp. 4984 or Regent 3883-R.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; refined neighborhood; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $68. 9 Franklin Avenue, Yonkers 9274-J.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Attractively furnished 3-room apartments, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location; reasonable. SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

ARLINGTON, MASS., 9 Trowbridge St.—Desirable sunny lower apartment for rent. Tel. Arlington 1319-M. Call after 5 p. m.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Ladies and couples of refinement will find comfortable, quiet home; 1-2-3-room suites, all improvements, $27.50 to $50; will renovate to suit. 38 Hemenway, cor. Norway. Com. 7803.

LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. — Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; refined neighborhood; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $105. 9 Franklin Avenue, Yonkers 9274-J.

PLEASANT apartments, 23-27 St. Stephen St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
PRIMARY CALL
State Primary

Board of Election Commissioners,
City Hall Annex, Court Square,
Boston, September 12, 1932

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the Democratic and Republican political parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places, designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 20th Day of September, 1932

and all such members will on such date in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for candidates for nomination for Representatives in Congress, for State Officers, for members of the State Committee and Ward Committees, and for Delegates to the State Convention.

The polls at said meetings will be open at 8 o'clock A. M. and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

Five copies of locations of polling places in each ward are posted in public places in each precinct, and information as to such places may also be obtained at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Court Square, Boston.

PETER F. TAGUE,
HELEN A. MACDONALD,
CHARLES T. HARDING,
DANIEL H. ROSE,
Board of Election Commissioners.

RADIO SERVICE

EXPERT RADIO SERVICE
Telephone Centre Newton 2631 or write CENTRE RADIO CO., Newton Centre, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

BELLEROSE, L. I.—Large 6-room house, all improvements, newly decorated, garage; reasonable. OWNER, 88-52 238th Street.

FOR SALE IN AUBURNDALE, MASS. 8-room house, 2-car garage, 5500 feet land, hot water heat, fireplace; 5 minutes to bus line, 8 minutes to B. & A. station; 40000; additional lots if desired. Tel. West Newton 0215 or 0643-J.

LOUISE F. ESSIG
Suburban Real Estate
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
202 Renshaw Ave. East Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 3-5056

LOVELY Long Island home, South Shore (40 minutes Penn. Station)—Six rooms, solarium, garage; deep lot; unusually good offer for one paying cash over $2500 first mortgage. Write Box J-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

WELLESLEY, MASS.
Attractive colonial, half brick with open porch; central hall, large living room with fireplace, square dining room, pantry and excellent kitchen; maid's room and bath; four chambers and two tile baths. Well insulated, slate roof and hot-water heat. Two-car attached garage. Quarter-acre lot. Convenient to Dana Hall and the village. Price $14,500. Call COLE & SMITH CO., Wellesley 0583.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—8-room house, perfect condition; convenient to water and trains; price reasonable. Tel. Ocean 0200.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 213 Huntington Ave.—Desirable location near Christian Science church; large room, nicely furnished, continuous hot water; gentleman preferred. Tel. Commonwealth 0023.

BOSTON, 384 Marlborough St.—Small and medium rooms, permanent and transients; reasonable. Tel. Com. 9109.

BOSTON, MAJOR, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright rooms; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7685.

BOSTON, 83 Gainsboro St.—Nicely furnished, quiet rooms; transients; 4 minutes from church. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Circle 8128.

BOSTON—Desirable room in beautiful Fenway apartment; housekeeping privileges if desired. Call evenings after 7. Ken. 9164, Miss Carlson.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—2 large, well-furnished rooms; private bath and shower; suitable for 4 students or business people; will rent separately. Asp. 8465 or Box E-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1087 Beacon St.—Newly decorated single and double rooms, nicely furnished, up-to-date home; suitable for business persons; reasonable. Tel. Longwood 8465.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—All home privileges, attractively furnished rooms, $3, $4, $5; entirely redecorated, elevator service, electric refrigeration. Regent 3937-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated rooms, next to bath and porch, dinette with kitchen privileges, electric refrigeration; private family; $5.50. Tel. Aspinwall 4387.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 82 Perry St.—Quiet room with small family; plenty heat and hot water; near schools. Longwood 8456.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Pleasant room, one with bath, home meals, oil heat, garage; transients welcomed. Reg. 6313.

BROOKLINE, MASS., One Block from New Subway on Beacon St.—Attractive rooms, single, large, $7; double, $8 and $9. Regent 4871.

NEW YORK CITY, 430 W. 118th (Apartment 75)—Furnished single rooms, large or small, for ladies; opposite Columbia, University 4-6160.

SO. BRAINTREE, MASS.—Room available in suburban home for lady desiring home environment and congenial surroundings. Tel. Bra. 0300 to arrange personal interview.

STUDENTS IN BOSTON—Rooms in sunny apartment with others; double rooms $7, 8, 9. Regent 4871.

WESTERTOWN, MASS., near Oakley Country Club—Attractively furnished corner room for gentleman; garage space available. Phone Middlesex 2651-R.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS., Court Park section on water front—Large, attractively furnished room in private family where may be found real hospitality; one or two business men preferred. Phone eves., Ocean 2656.

ROOMS WANTED

MAN desires room, Back Bay location; Christian Scientists preferred. G-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

BOOKKEEPER—New York University training, capable taking full charge; financial statements; very dependable; married; any opportunity for service appreciated. Write Box J-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WORK WANTED — Experienced chauffeur, machinist and horseman; do anything; best references. G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, single, 30, engineering, technical and business experience in large corporation; also college teaching experience; references. Box A, 97 No. Allen St., Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

COMPANION to woman, Christian Scientist preferred; helpful in home, reliable. MISS L. PORCE, care H. D. Johnson, 5829 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., Apt. A-63.

COOK—EXPERIENCED AND GENERAL. MRS. L. C. KNUDSON, 2909 162nd St., Jamaica, N. Y. Phone Republic 9-5418.

EXPERIENCED Christian Science nurse wishes position. Telephone Needham 1340.

IN Boston or vicinity, office position by experienced woman bookkeeper; capable taking charge small office. Write Box F-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY would like to place her colored maid to do cooking or general work. Call Jam. 0251 (Jamaica Plain, Mass.)

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Reliable, middle-aged woman desires housekeeping for business couple or motherless home; good home desired above high wages. 9 Amherst Court.

POSITION DESIRED by refined, middle-aged woman as companion and competent housekeeper. MRS. COX, 16 Fletcher St., Winchester, Mass. Tel. Win. 2477-R.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) wants work; will do laundry and mending for students or business women; husband unemployed. Call Garrison 0917.

WOMAN wishes to be of service in private home or apartment, day's work; assist with cleaning or prepare homes for returning summer people. Write Box H-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M Daily

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HU

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
672 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

Specializing in
Hammocks, Benches and Garden Hose
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

PLAINFIELD

BAKED GOODS
Made PURELY for You
Plainfield Pastry Shop and Tea Room
FRENCH PASTRY
Truck Delivery Daily in Boundbrook and Sommerville, N. J.
P. BERLIN, *Prop.*
306 W. FRONT ST. Phone Plfd. 6-8032

Tel. 6-4098 Seventh & Park Ave.
Park Stores Market
EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE
Superior Grocery
Fruits and Vegetables
Quality Meats
Dairy Products

Taylor—Jewelry Shop
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Individual attention, moderate charges, special fittings made to order, and always in stock.
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KENT

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Rime-O-Grams No. 29

Published: Aug. 17

Men of the Bible

ANSWERS

1.
Disappearing from sight
Mid whirlwind and fire,
His last gesture granted
Another's desire.
(Elijah)

2.
When a problem maternal
Was his to decide,
The solution was reached
Ere he had to divide.
(Solomon)

3.
His men seven times
Encircled the wall,
And with trumpets and shouts
Accomplished its fall.
(Joshua)

4.
To counsel prophetic
Unwilling to yield,
With proud spirit humbled
He dined in a field.
(Nebuchadnezzar)

5.
After two score of days
He sent forth a raven,
To learn if 't were safe
To quit their strange haven.
(Noah)

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Theodore Pearson

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The earliest records pertaining to the cracker industry show that in 1792, at Newburyport, Mass., Theodore Pearson began the manufacturing of the large cracker known as "pilot" or "ship" bread, his idea being to supply a substitute for bread, that would not spoil when carried on a long sea voyage.

In 1801 Joseph Bent began, in Milton, Mass., the making of the celebrated Bent's Water Cracker; and Artemus Kennedy began the manufacturing in 1805, at what is now Arlington, Mass., of what was called the Kennedy Cracker.

All three of these in Massachusetts and all familiar names in the industry today!

The California gold rush in 1849 and the Civil War in 1861 gave a great impetus to the business.

Originally known as "hard bread," later changed to "cracker" and in England known as "biscuit," it has become so popular that there are few homes today which do not carry on their pantry shelves a box of crackers.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 41

Composers

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

Our fathers and mothers,
And their parents, too,
Have waltzed to his music
Of waters so blue.

2.

His Spanish coquette
And matador bold.
Form a theme operatic
Which ne'er shall grow old.

3.

At each Christmas-tide
Is sung his great chorus,
While the shepherds by night
Again come before us.

4.

So tuneful his marches
We thrill to their sound;
The years will be long
Ere his equal is found.

5.

Of his Moonlight Sonata
That charms every ear,
Not a note or a chord
Was he able to hear.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams, No. 41."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Didn't used to" or "used not to" (E. O. D.)—The latter should be employed, as, "He used not to care to work." Avoid, by all means, the colloquial "didn't use."

"Use" in such constructions as "He was not used to the work," "He used to read a great deal," etc., is an intransitive verb meaning "to be wont or accustomed; to be in the habit or practice." It is archaic or obsolete in the present tense.

American (E. O. D., who implores fellow Americans not to sound the *e* as short *a*)—Yes, the word should be sounded *A-mehr'-ih-kan* (first *a* as in *sofa*, *e* as in *met*, *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in *account*). And if you are a proud saluter of Old Glory, don't call yourself an *A-mare'-a-kun*, much less an *Uh-mur'-a-kun*. And don't drawl that *r!*

The word, strangely enough, is pronounced better by the average Englishman than by the average American.

Geisha (N. L. P., who has seen this word applied to singing and dancing girls of Japan, and wonders if it is pronounced as spelled)—The word is pronounced *gay'-sha* (first *a* as in *ace*, second as in *sofa*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The storage capacity of the Hoover Dam would cover the entire State of Connecticut to a depth of 10 feet?

The oldest book of poems in English is the famous Exeter Book?

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LIFE, to be worthy of a rational being, must be always in progression.

—JOHNSON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Marion's Mites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

MARION was allowed 10 cents each school day to spend for her lunch, and it seemed scarcely enough for a hungry, growing child. One day the little girl approached her teacher, held out her chubby hand which grasped two pennies, and said, "Miss S——, I am beginning to save my money; please keep these for me." Thereafter, each day a few pennies found their way to the little box labeled "Marion."

The teacher felt curious about this saving campaign, but made no inquiries, feeling always that she was there to help the children, and that in this case the child would confide in her at the right time.

One day Marion asked, "Miss S——, how much will it cost to get a new dress for Irene?"

"I believe you can buy a very nice one for a dollar," said the teacher.

Marion did some laborious figuring and then continued, "I have 61 cents now. I'll have to save 39 more pennies. You see, Irene has never had a new dress; she has to wear dresses which are too small for her sister, or old dresses someone has given her. Irene is my very best friend and I want to surprise her with a new dress."

The wise teacher didn't offer to give the 39 cents needed to complete the purchase price, but when the dollar had been saved she planned a shopping trip with the two friends, and Marion had the joy of seeing Irene get not only a pretty new dress, but also shoes, and a hat and other needed articles of clothing.

The Children's Corner

Scroggins Tries School-Mastering

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT did they say?" said Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins, standing on the doorstep of his home in Ulmus Americana (American elm), with his hands under his swingtails.

"They're coming," said Fib, the sparrow chieftain.

Scroggins smiled and rubbed his hands. "Hurrumph!" he said.

"There they come," said Fib flying to the piazza rail. Scroggins looked.

"First, I'm Going to Talk About Saving Nuts," Said Mr. Scroggins.

Osmun, his nephew and four other young squirrels were darting across the Common toward his home.

"Ah! That's good," said Mr. Scroggins. "I'll tell Mrs. Scroggins to get some refreshments ready." He disappeared into the house. The young squirrels bustled onto the piazza. Fib said hello. They said hello. "Where's the teacher?" said Osmun. "Inside," said Fib. "Refreshments." Osmun grinned. The other squirrels laughed. Scroggins hurried out, beaming.

"Come right in," he said. "The schoolroom will be in the sitting room."

With Osmun in the lead, the squirrels went in.

"The first thing is to say 'Good Morning' all round and then sit down," said Mr. Scroggins. "Or perhaps we might just sit down." The young squirrels, however, said "Good Morning" and then sat down.

"This is a little school," said Scroggins. He chuckled and beamed. "I'm the teacher."

"Hooray," said one of the smallest squirrels. Scroggins laughed. The others also said Hooray. He laughed some more.

"First, I'm going to talk about saving nuts for the winter," he said, walking back and forth before his pupils. They listened intently. One raised his hand. "Yes," said Mr. Scroggins, "what is it?"

"Please, Teacher, where do we get the nuts to save?"

Scroggins leaned his chin on his hand. "That," he said, "is a good question. Would anyone like to answer?"

Another small squirrel raised his hand. "Yes," said Scroggins.

"Mr. Scroggins—Teacher—the way to get food, whether it's nuts or other food, is to hustle. My father told me."

Scroggins laughed. "Exactly, and I think that is a good lesson for today." He went to a blackboard and wrote in large letters: "1st Lesson: HUSTLE!"

He pointed to what he had written. "If you hustle," he said, "the next part is easy."

"Please, Teacher," said another squirrel, "what's the next part?"

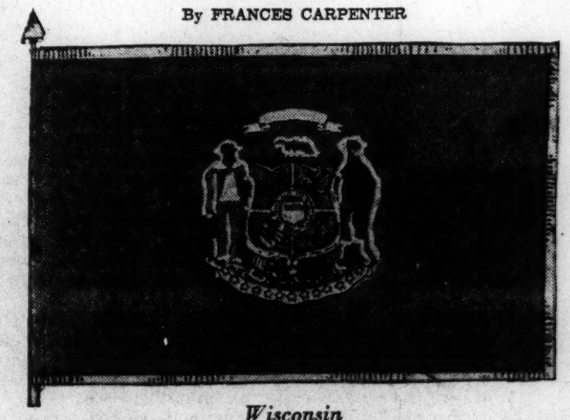
"Winter," said Mr. Scroggins. "Winter means nothing growing. Nothing growing means no food. So some of the food you hustle for today must be laid aside for winter. I think you all know how to lay it aside. You hide it."

One little squirrel waved his two hands and tail. Scroggins nodded. "My father doesn't always remember where he's hidden it," he said. Scroggins smiled. "Then, you're a Squiffletree," he said. The little squirrel said he was a Squiffletree and promised to bring all his brothers and sisters to the next meeting of school.

Just then Mrs. Scroggins bustled in with refreshments and Mr. Scroggins declared a recess.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Wisconsin

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field of the flag is dark blue. The streamers above and below the shield may be white with gold letters and stars. The coat of arms may be painted in any fitting colors.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Wisconsin's name comes from an Indian word meaning "wild and rushing river," or "the gathering of waters," or "great rocks." The French missionaries spelled it Ouisconsin, and the Yankee settlers changed this to Wiskonsan. Later it became Wiskonsin, and finally Congress decided that it should be spelled "Wisconsin."

The nickname of this state is the "Badger State." In the early days laborers came from the East to work the mines. There were not enough houses and many of them lived in dugouts during the winter, and so were called badgers because they burrowed in holes like the animals. Wisconsin is also often nicknamed the "Copper State" because of its mines.

The flower of Wisconsin is the violet that grows so profusely in its woody dells.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the thirtieth star in the American flag stands for Wisconsin.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

Brevities

Punch: A writer says that golfers are rarely moved by scenery. On some links the committee would be content if the scenery were moved more rarely by golfers.

Boston Herald: Late dispatches relate that the President of Ecuador is running again for something. We think it's the border.

Arkansas Gazette: Many Japanese houses are built of paper. Many American houses are built on paper.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Black and White Diamond Puzzle!

B	W
ALA	AHA
BLACK	WHITE
ACT	ATE
K	E

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Let Them Learn Peace

THE flags of peace float over Meaux. That little French town, familiar with the frightfulness of war, was the scene of reassuring utterances by American and French statesmen last Sunday. The occasion was the unveiling of a monument—a gift to France from the United States—commemorating the Battle of the Marne.

Two aspects of the celebration stand out in arresting juxtaposition. One is that the monument was made possible by a fund subscribed by American school children, combined with private donations. The other may be seen in certain words of M. Edouard Herriot, Premier of France, who made the speech of acceptance. "We demand," said M. Herriot, "that peace be taught everywhere on our soil."

The connection between the interest of school children in the monument and the Premier's reference to the teaching of peace seems more than one of mere coincidence. For just as it is of greatest importance to the children of today that tomorrow may be kept safe from the threat of war, so it is of greatest importance to the cause of world peace that children be equipped through education to preserve peace.

Not alone in France but in nearly all progressive countries the demand that peace be taught is becoming more insistent. The trying period since the World War has brought home to peoples everywhere the futility of attempting to settle disputes or further national prosperity by means of arms. Nearly fourteen years have elapsed since hostilities ceased, yet many of the world's most pressing problems today can be traced to that conflict. As each year passes it becomes less plain just what the World War settled, but more plain that the problems it left can be solved not through national force but through international coöperation.

Yet if coöperation between countries is to supersede strife, the teaching of peace must be taken up with as much fervor as the teaching of patriotism. In the schools it will be found necessary to modify those statements in textbooks and elsewhere which tend to give the child an exaggerated sense of his own country's virtue and importance. That there are other fair lands, other noble and generous peoples besides his own must become a corner stone of the child's learning.

Those engaged in the laudable task of making patriots must be on the alert to avoid making mere nationalists. This they can do by keeping in thought the differences between genuine patriotism and narrow nationalism and explaining these differences to their students. They can make it clear that a true patriot asks not merely power for his country, but also the world's respect of his country, and that he endeavors to make his country worthy of that respect. They can explain that a love of the national flag should mean a desire to keep that flag clean.

These are some of the lines along which the teaching of peace can proceed. That there is an urgent need of this teaching is evident from the occasional sabre-rattlings of military leaders and the noisy activity of extreme nationalist groups in several countries. Yet these should not be regarded as indications of a decreased desire for peace among the peoples. Nine million names on petitions to the Disarmament Conference, a determined and growing effort to bring about control of the international trade in armaments and the mounting fruits of painstaking inquiry into nationalism and other causes of war are straws in the winds of history.

"The desire for peace is a deep passion of every Frenchman. We demand that peace be taught everywhere on our soil." The words are M. Herriot's. The sentiment is fast becoming all mankind's.

Tennis Sportsmanship

TENNIS has become such a universal sport that the sportsmanlike manner in which the American National Championship ended on Saturday at Forest Hills, N. Y., is worthy of notice at a time when off-the-court contentions had seemingly begun to invade this altogether pleasing game.

The Davis Cup games a month ago ended in a transatlantic dispute. But there was one result on which French and American critics were agreed: if the French retention of the cup had been in question, instead of being already won by France, the chances of Henri Cochet beating the Californian Ellsworth Vines would have much improved. A spur to victory for France did not possess the Frenchman. And he was defeated.

To decide the issue between these two great players beyond peradventure, Cochet journeyed to Forest Hills. In due course he and Vines, the holder of the championship, climbed to the finals. Cochet's progress, to be sure, was marred by one or two exhibitions of ungracious partisanship from the stands; but these were washed out in the behavior of the record crowd which saw the Cochet-Vines match.

Here was tennis and rivalry of the very keenest. The crowd rose to the occasion. Cochet, his back to the wall, had the encouragement of all those lovers of the game who think of tennis first and the players afterward. As it turned out, Cochet was no match for the twenty-year-old Californian, whose dazzling drives and sizzling service recalled Tilden at his best, but the game was made all the more memorable by the return of Forest Hills sportsmanship. The crowd well knew that Cochet's artistry, while yielding to the superior skill of Vines, would go down in tennis history.

Controlling Currency

IN ITS August Bulletin the Federal Reserve Board says that the $1,000,000,000 increase in national bank notes authorized by the Glass-Borah rider to the Home Bank Act is "likely to result in a substitution of this kind for other kinds of currency, and particularly for Federal Reserve notes," and "will not tend to increase the total volume of money in circulation." This was the opinion expressed by currency students when the subject was under discussion in the last Congress.

In voting for the measure, many members of Congress apparently thought otherwise, their views being based on the commonly accepted notion that there was a currency shortage which somehow this bill could fill. They confused a currency shortage with a shortage in buying power. The two questions are entirely different. As long as the title to currency is vested in those who already have deposits at the bank, further issues will not improve buying power. And, in the present state of business, they will not add to circulation, which, indeed, as the Bulletin repeats, is already "larger than at any previous time," the extra notes being called for, not by increasing retail trade or higher wage payments, but by the hoarders.

Most of the currency increase has been permitted by the expansibility of the Federal Reserve note. In one way this is a great tribute to the Federal Reserve System. Formerly a crisis might dam up the currency until it commanded a premium, a state of things which is now impossible. In another way the record level of currency outstanding disturbs a claim that was freely made for the system at its inception in 1913. Not only would the new machinery maintain elasticity of currency supply, but, ran the contention, it would be able to keep control by expanding currency during boom times and contracting it during dull times. The hoarder had been forgotten!

The Reserve Board laments that such a great competitor for the Federal Reserve note as the national bank note has now become will have an effect "on the position of the Federal Reserve banks in relation to the member banks and on the influence of the Federal Reserve System on the general credit situation." This is undoubtedly true. Banks will now be able to issue notes by depositing government bonds with the Treasury as well as by waiting upon the Federal Reserve banks. But the Glass-Borah measure merely accentuates a tendency toward looseness of Federal Reserve control already observable as a result of the hoarders' activity.

A change will come when business turns brisk again. Then the hoarders will begin to pull their notes out of present depositories and either return them to the banks or spend them, and the banks themselves will come more than now under the influence of the Federal Reserve System because they will have to go to the Reserve banks for the means wherewith to increase their loans and investments. Moreover, the Glass-Borah rider will be in operation only three years.

Gandhi's Ultimatum

IN AN action entirely characteristic of the man, Mahatma Gandhi has informed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, that he intends to "fast unto death" as a protest against the British Government's arrangements for voting by the depressed classes of India under the proposed Constitution.

Last March the Mahatma sent a letter to Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, saying that if the depressed classes were given separate electorates he would be impelled by his conscience to resist the decision with his life. Doubtless this viewpoint was considered when the British Cabinet drafted its communal award, for the depressed classes were not given separate electorates. They were placed in a special category which differentiates them from other minorities in India, all of which will vote in separate constituencies. The depressed classes, on the other hand, will vote with the general electorate, which is Hindu—a body which claims the depressed classes as an integral part of Hinduism.

But in addition, to meet their peculiar disabilities in the Indian social system, the depressed classes are entitled to special representatives in some constituencies in seven of the nine provinces of British India. The actual total proportion of these special seats in the proposed provincial legislatures is 4½ per cent.

It is apparently against this latter part of the arrangement that Gandhi protests. He claims that the Government's policy segregates the depressed classes from their affiliation with Hinduism—an affiliation which the more important depressed class leaders demand be severed completely.

The Prime Minister, in reply, points out that Gandhi is not in reality protesting because the depressed classes have got separate electorates, but because they have been given special protection for a minimum period of twenty years. Mahatma Gandhi holds this is a misinterpretation of his intention, although it is the interpretation that the man in the street is almost bound to give to his action. In the circumstances, while crediting the Mahatma with genuine sincerity and recognizing the courage he evinces, it is still difficult to understand the reason for his contemplated act.

The Mahatma's decision, moreover, raises an even more important issue. It brings out the fact that nowhere in the history of Indo-British negotiations has the Indian National Congress, which Gandhi represents, been willing to compromise on any issue affecting India's Constitution. Mahatma Gandhi, in determining to end his life because of a British policy, is forgetting that that policy was adumbrated only after Indians, including the Mahatma himself, had failed to settle the communal issue for themselves.

The British Government never sought to impose a communal settlement; moreover, it has all along made it clear that a settlement by Indians which has the support of all communities in India will supersede the British settlement. But Gandhi, forgetful of the fact that he was unable to bring Indian communities into harmony, now takes umbrage at the British Government because it has made provisional and reasonable settlement of an issue which the Indians themselves cannot solve.

Well wishers of Mahatma Gandhi, and they are numerous both in the United States and Great Britain, will deplore his latest proposal. In the first place, the issue does not justify the sacrifice; in the second place, the grievance he has is really with his fellow Indians and not with the British; and, finally, his plan indicates that the Mahatma's vision has become blurred to the great constitutional issues lying ahead of his country—issues which at this stage require his active coöperation to put into effect. Granted coöperation by Gandhi and the Congress Party, self-government is actually within India's grasp.

What Does Maine Mean?

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT sets off on his speech-making tour of twenty western states cheered by the news of an emphatic Democratic victory in Maine. While it would be easy for the Democrats to find too much encouragement nationally in this state result, the capture of the governorship and of two out of three congressional seats in Maine gives them plenty of provender for pretty prognostications.

Just what this "down east" upset portends is so far from clear that it should furnish a plaything for political prophets of all persuasions. The old saying that "As goes Maine, so goes the country," has been belied so many times that ordinarily what happens in September in the Pine Tree State cannot be taken as a reliable guide to what will happen in November throughout the nation.

Maine has had Democratic governors before. Twice in this century she has abandoned Republicanism. Neither of these years, 1910 and 1914, was a presidential year, and they afford little opportunity for comparison with 1932. A handier weathervane is furnished by the size of the Republican majorities in presidential years. But this indicator has pointed in the wrong direction more than half the time since the Civil War. Sometimes small Republican votes in Maine have been accompanied by large Republican votes in the nation and at other times Democratic Presidents have been elected sharp on the heels of Republican governors.

This record will hardly impel the Republicans to abandon hope this year. Yet the character of the Maine results must appear as a definite warning to the national leadership of their party. The election has many aspects of a revolt. Republicans long established in political preference within the State were overthrown. And apparently the swing of independents and disaffected Republicans was so great that the Democratic vote for Governor was almost twice that in 1928.

The indications are that this overturn was anti-Republican rather than pro-Democratic in sentiment, and that it arose from economic discontent. The Democratic candidates stressed their wetness, but the one Republican Congressman elected is a dry. And it is reasonable to suppose that the voters were more interested in the early restoration of prosperity than in the quick return of beer. It is even more likely that the bulk of them were merely demanding a change from things as they are. And if this demand found such wide expression in Maine, what will it be in the West, where dissatisfaction has been more vocal? That question should cause the Republican managers to bestir themselves.

Rights of the Playwright

THE successful lawsuit which Mr. Noel Coward recently instituted in Great Britain to prevent a London theatrical company from acting one of his sketches in a way that misrepresents his intention in writing is of considerable importance. The result of the case gives indisputable recognition to the fact that if a dramatic author has something to say, the producers of his work have no right to make him say something else.

In the past the nonrecognition of this has undoubtedly done much harm. Over and over again, the text of Shakespeare's plays has been garbled, and the author's aims misrepresented, in order to make a producer's or an actor's holiday. Less prominent writers have frequently had their work abused in this way, and the problem has been made more serious by the fact that interpolations have frequently been accepted as text by audiences who had no reason to know otherwise.

This tendency to treat the author of a play cavalierly is detrimental to the best interests of the drama. No publisher would think of altering the text of a book he was publishing without its writer's permission. Yet this is strictly parallel to presenting a play in a manner calculated to falsify the playwright's intentions. It is a tendency of this kind among play producers that makes serious writers chary of working for the theater, so that ultimately it is the theater itself that suffers. Mr. Coward's victory establishes a fundamental, whose observance should greatly raise the prestige of the drama.

Editorial Notes

Of special interest at this time is the fact, recalled by numismatists attending their annual convention at Los Angeles, that in 1680 wrought iron nails were used for money in Rhode Island. Was it this that gave origin to the still common expressions, "driving a bargain" and "clinching a sale"?

A Berlin firm has perfected a pillow containing a radio loudspeaker. Some persons would, however, be more pleased with a loudspeaker with a pillow in it.

A new and pleasant note in literature is sounded by a Wichita nature lover who has compiled a roster of the song birds of Kansas.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

"Oh, Say, Have You Heard the News From Maine?"

FOR some weeks past apprehensive political writers of both parties have been endeavoring to prove that the Maine election did not furnish any specific indication of what was likely to happen in the presidential election following it. The Pine Tree State, having now gone overwhelmingly against the Republican Party, we are likely to find all the Democratic writers on national politics insisting with great vigor that it is an irrefutable index to what is going to happen next November.

It would be idle to deny that the results of Monday's election are in the highest degree discouraging to Republicans. That party has sustained not merely a defeat, but a crushing defeat. While to a certain extent the result seems to be due to a reaction against prohibition, it must in the main be accepted as an evidence of the inclination of the electorate to charge the depression up to the account of the Republican Party. The only way in which the result can be construed is as a threat to the national Republican ticket, and a warning that Republicans must gird up their loins and fight throughout the country against an apparent tide of popular disapproval.

While an eastern state geographically, Maine is distinctly an agricultural community, and has much in common with the western states to which Governor Roosevelt is making his principal appeal. He and his followers cannot fail to be encouraged by this early indication of the tendency of agricultural communities to turn upon the Republican Party. On the other hand so marked a reverse thus early in the campaign may possibly stimulate the Republican managers to more effective work than has yet been done.

* * *

There are those who will discern in the present political situation a parallel to the election of 1892. Four years prior to that time Benjamin Harrison had been elected President by the comfortable majority of sixty-five votes in the electoral college. Harrison was a man of notable political ability, a lawyer of high standing, a former Senator of the United States, and himself a grandson of an earlier President. He was not, however, popular with politicians. And indeed for that matter was rather aloof in most of his human relationships.

Before his Administration had ended, the beginnings of the great panic and depression of 1893 became apparent. The middle West gave signs of a political revolt against the Republican Party, and the Farmers' Alliance appeared in the field, electing in 1890 nine representatives and two senators. Before the campaign of 1892 placed Harrison before the country as a candidate for reëlection, the Farmers' Alliance had developed into the Peoples or Populist Party, and spread rapidly throughout the West and South. When the election came on, the results of 1888 were almost exactly reversed. Grover Cleveland, who had been beaten by Harrison in the earlier campaign, now beat him by 132 votes, while the candidate of the Peoples Party, James B. Weaver, had twenty-two votes in the electoral college.

There are those who apprehend that the lesson of 1892 is one peculiarly applicable this year, with Norman Thomas, perhaps, playing the part that was taken by General Weaver in the earlier election. A rather curious fact, and one having its bearings upon the value of the Maine forecast, is that not one of the five Democratic presidential victories, from the election of James Buchanan to the second election of Woodrow Wilson, has been preceded by the election of a Democratic Governor in Maine. Even in 1892, when Cleveland was so triumphantly elected, the Republican candidate for Governor carried Maine by over 12,000—a reduced majority, of course. Apparently the Maine prophecy is valuable mainly when a Republican has been elected President.

* * *

Probably there will be an outcry over Ambassador Edge's remark, at the unveiling of the monument at Meaux, that Americans feel so strongly the right of all peoples to be safe in their own territory "that when they see territory overrun they are aroused, and, as this monument testifies, instinctively resolve to throw their moral and, if needs be, their material weight on the side of the invaded."

As an expression of a general American opinion this is probably correct. But whether their instinctive respect for the integrity of another's territory would lead the United States to go to war again in its defense is doubtful. How much material aid could Poland expect from the United States if invaded by Russia? Mr. Edge's statement is one of those high-sounding diplomatic phrases which please some of our neighbors and need not unduly excite ourselves.

If it were to be taken seriously, however, it would, in conjunction with Secretary Stimson's announcement that the United States would never recognize territorial conditions arising as a result of violation of the Kellogg pact, present a problem which might greatly perplex our future diplomats. For the United States Senate, when it ratified the Kellogg pact, did so with the following qualifications:

> Each nation is free at all times, and regardless of the treaty provisions, to defend itself, and is the sole judge of what constitutes the right of self-defense and the necessity and the extent of the same. The United States regards the Monroe Doctrine as a part of its national security and defense. Under the right of self-defense allowed by the treaty must necessarily be included the right to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, which is a part of our system of national defense.

Since no nation ever admitted that it went to war save in self-defense, and since a swift invasion of the enemy's territory is admittedly the most effective defense of one's own, it is clear that "violation" of the Kellogg pact is going to be hard to define. Even Japan explains its action in Manchuria as its only defense against Chinese aggression.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

IN THE course of the post-war years there have been moments of high hope and moments of deep doubt. Curiously, the prevailing mood seldom corresponds with the material facts; and I have often been surprised at an apparent perversity of judgment. When it seemed that European misunderstandings were inextricable, there was a lifting wave of enthusiasm, and men actually persuaded themselves that the creation of the United States of Europe was imminent. Then when romantic policies obviously collapsed, and a more realistic attempt was made, with some success, to finish with the problems that kept the nations apart, an untimely skepticism took possession of the most zealous politicians.

To strike the happy medium between unjustified pessimism and unreasoning optimism is difficult. Europe—and indeed mankind in general—is chiefly governed by sentiment. There are these ups and downs of feelings because there is insufficient reflection and a too ready surrender to impressions. Statesmen, who ought to keep a steady view, are peculiarly susceptible to arbitrary changes of opinion. As I write, there is in France and elsewhere a gloomy lassitude; and even in those circles which have hitherto resisted the warning of a fearful nationalism there is a tendency to succumb to the circumambient dejection.

And yet never was greater courage called for—not the courage of despair, but the courage of a sound conviction of final victory. There is much that is encouraging. Lausanne virtually made an end of reparations which have hung like a millstone round the neck of Europe; and there was no public reaction, even in France, against the sacrifice of purely hypothetical payments.

* * *

Geneva, it is true, achieved no definite results, but it made perfectly clear the resolve of the peoples to force some measure of disarmament, and it is hard to see how the demand can ultimately be resisted. The American attitude on debts may not have moved as greatly as Europe desires, but it unquestionably has moved. A World Economic Conference is planned which everybody agrees must be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It is more plainly perceived than ever before that tariffs and other impediments to trade have been built up to an unwarrantable height. Altogether, an impartial survey of the situation would suggest that improvement there must be, and there are already unmistakable signs of such improvement.

Yet it must be confessed that precisely at this time there is, on the Continent, and particularly in France, a sense of disillusionment. The parties of the Left which had supported Locarnism (a word difficult to define, but well understood) won the elections nearly four months ago, and a good deal was expected of them. Locarnism had been pursued by the governments of the Right—that is to say, by the professed Nationalists—but it was pretended that they were too cautious and were at heart not persuaded of the efficacy of their policy. The Left, when it obtained power, would, it was supposed, go farther and faster.

But now the Left begins to wonder, and in its own organs advises care. Vigilance is preached by Prime Minister and by President. It is intimated on all hands that there is a distinct danger. Locarnism, we are told, has not borne the expected fruits. Pacifism is admirable, but patriotism is essential. So, today I read in a Paris Radical newspaper an analysis of the Italian forces, and the moral is that Italy is a potential menace. And again, in a Radical organ, I read a solemn article which argues that the internal divisions of Germany are negligible from the French viewpoint, since there is a profound unity of policy against French interests. The stress is then laid upon the more unfortunate circumstances of Europe, and not upon the conditions of progress. There is an assumption that every aspiration of Germany is a matter of instant concern.

* * *

It can hardly be denied that every good German would like to see the eastern frontiers rectified by the suppression of the Danzig Corridor and the reattachment of Upper Silesia. He would like to see the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, which place his country in a position of inferiority, obliterated. He would rejoice in the return of the colonies. He repudiates the verdict of German war guilt. It is possible that he would favor the Anschluss—the union of Germany and Austria. Nothing would please him better than a reduction of the commercial debts. Somewhere in the back of his mind is the hope that Alsace and Eupen and Malmédy should revert to Germany. Yet it is possible to admit all these things without assuming that Germany is prepared, here and now, to make good its claims by improper means.

There is nothing new in all this. It has not the significance that politicians are inclined to attribute to it. After 1871 there was probably not a Frenchman who would not have been glad to hear of the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, yet France did not dream of seizing the province. Throughout Europe there were vast territories which were disputed. Today, no conceivable arrangement would be found satisfactory by all the parties. But, in itself, the existence of many grievances does not constitute a cause for war; and the present uneasiness is not well founded. It is foolish to assert that because this and that country are not entirely satisfied, and cannot in the nature of things be entirely satisfied, we must therefore assume an acute hostility and dwell constantly on an international threat to peace.

The truth is that the search for immediate perfection in European relations may be mischievous. It is possible to be too logical—a fault of which the French are sometimes accused. It is easy to be too conscious of discontents. These European discontents, whether Italian, German, Hungarian, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Russian, will probably go on existing, with modifications, for generations. We must learn to live with them. They are not necessarily dangerous. They should not, of course, be encouraged. As circumstances permit, they should be eased. But meanwhile the real danger lies in regarding them as insurmountable obstacles to normal and friendly coöperation.

* * *

The present mood will pass. In the annals of Europe there has never been a time when every country had everything it wanted. I will not say there never will be such a time, but we have no reason to suppose that it will come suddenly. Surely these opposing national desires, these reserved points of discussion, have not necessarily in the past prevented nations from working together; and surely they need not now prevent nations from making the best arrangements they can and living side by side in amity.

It is wrong, on the one hand, to postpone European pacification until no more demands are made by nation on nation; and equally wrong, on the other hand, to make demands in such a manner as to jeopardize good relations. There is, therefore, in this clamor for revision of treaties, and in this undue perturbation at such clamor, a total misapprehension of the primary problem. The primary problem is, taking things as they are, to settle down in the existing system; and how the system is to be amended is a secondary proble—